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Mondale Nominated To Lead Democrats In Autumn Election

By David S. Broder

SAN FRANCISCO — The Democratic Party has bestowed its presidential nomination on Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota, sending the winner of the party's long and bitter primary struggle into an uphill general election fight against President Ronald Reagan.

Appearing before convention delegates late Wednesday night after a deafening version of Tchaikovsky's "1812" Overture, Mr. Mondale claimed his prize.

"I come to the hall with a full heart to thank you for your kindness and your help," he said.

"I've been blessed so much in so many ways," he added, praising his "fine, decent" opponents in the contest, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado and the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson.

"I've got to have the help of everyone," Mr. Mondale said. "We're in this together."

"Today we made history," Mr. Mondale said.

"Tomorrow, we will make the American future," he said, in a reference to his acceptance speech on Thursday, the final day of the Democratic National Convention.

The convention nominated Mr. Mondale on the first ballot. When its tally reached a nominating majority of 1,967 delegates, jubilation swept his supporters, who triumphantly waved blue-and-white placards bearing the name of the new nominee.

After the delegate totals reached 1,917 for Mr. Mondale, 1,200.5 for Mr. Hart, 463.5 for Mr. Jackson, and 76 for others, Mr. Hart moved to the customary election of the candidate by acclamation.

Mr. Mondale and his family watched the convention balloting in television from a nearby hotel suite. At the moment of victory, television cameras showed him holding up a San Francisco newspaper with a headline proclaiming his victory.

His chosen running mate, Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York, who was to be officially nominated at the final convention session Thursday, watched with relatives in a nearby room.

Even as the roll call was continuing, the team of campaign aides who had helped Mr. Mondale fight his way back from the shock of early primary defeats worked to make loose additional votes from the ranks of uncommitted convention delegates.

During the day, Mr. Mondale and Ms. Ferraro visited caucuses of black and Hispanic delegates, where their enthusiastic reception distinguished them from the few flickers of rebellion remained within those caucuses.

But his victory had not been in doubt since June 6, the day after the last primary elections, when Mr. Mondale asserted that he had enough pledged delegates to win the nomination.

While Mr. Hart and Mr. Jackson maintained their status as active candidates, neither made a major effort to dislodge the Mondale majority.

Their nominations Wednesday, along with that of George S. McGovern, an early dropout from the race, were designed mainly to give the candidates' backers occasion for a last round of cheers.

Mr. McGovern's name went in

first, and the 1972 Democratic presidential nominee delivered a political valedictory that ended with his withdrawal in favor of "a good, decent and strong man, Walter Mondale."

Mayor Marion Barry of the District of Columbia nominated Mr. Jackson, while hailing the black gains in the Democratic Party since the 1964 convention challenge in the seating of an all-white delegation from Mississippi.

There was no effort to produce a Jackson demonstration, and delegates milled restlessly as Senator Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut delivered the nominating speech for Mr. Hart, warning that "if we stand only on the Democratic past, we will forfeit the Democratic future."

It was growing late in the evening when the convention chairman, Governor Martha Layne Collins of Kentucky, gave down the brief Hart demonstration, and let Mr. Mondale's name go in nomination.

Before the nominating speeches began Wednesday night, both Mr. Hart and Mr. Jackson had reiterated their promises of cooperation in the fall campaign.

On Tuesday, Mr. Jackson made a final appeal for blacks to support him on the first ballot but said, "We must do nothing in San Francisco that will leave us unable to work together when we go back home."

Mr. Hart, in his appearance before the convention on Wednesday, cautioned Republicans to "take no comfort from this Democratic Party tussle."

"Ronald Reagan has provided all the unity we need," he said. "Not one of us is going to sit this campaign out."



Walter F. Mondale and his wife, Joan, wave to the delegates in San Francisco after he received the nomination.

Mondale Plans to Build on Strengths in South, Farm States May Be Crucial for Democrats

By Hedrick Smith

SAN FRANCISCO — Walter F. Mondale is preparing a strategy against President Ronald Reagan that will build on his natural political base in the industrial Northeast and Middle West and will hinge on nailing crucial electoral votes in rural Southern and farm states.

"There's no way you can put together the winning numbers by concentrating on any one or two regions," James A. Johnson, the Mondale campaign chairman, said in an interview. "We will be running a national campaign."

"We will need to win some states in the South," he explained. "We'll try to win some states in the West. We will expect to win substantial numbers of states in the Midwest and Northeast. And out of that we believe we can put together the numbers necessary."

Bert Lance, the campaign's new general chairman, said Wednesday that Mr. Mondale was considering quick start to his campaign rather than waiting until the traditional hot day kickoff.

In an interview, Mr. Lance said Mr. Southern party chairman was urging Mr. Mondale to begin his Southern blitz with an appearance July 29 at a National Governors' Association meeting in Nashville, Tennessee. He said no division had been made.

Already Mondale strategists assert that the selection of Geraldine

A. Ferraro as a running mate had offered Mr. Mondale a potential breakthrough with younger voters. And they express confidence that they can win back older voters, whom polls show to be initially skeptical about a woman as vice president, both by concentrating on issues such as Social Security and by Ms. Ferraro's own style.

Richard Leone, a senior adviser to the campaign, said the "Ferraro nomination is more electric and dramatic and national in its impact than anyone anticipated."

Mr. Johnson said the campaign's soundings show that some of the early resistance to having a woman on the ticket was easing. Now, according to private Mondale polls, Ms. Ferraro's selection was approval among Democrats and independents by a 6-to-1 margin.

Some Mondale strategists concede they cannot fully anticipate the net effect of having Ms. Ferraro on the ticket.

But the Mondale high command is unanimous in asserting that the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson's evangelistic speech Tuesday night, pledging to back the ticket and appealing to blacks to back the Democratic Party, has given an electrifying lift to their longstanding plans to register millions of new voters, and to swamp Mr. Reagan by expanding the electorate.

"It's possible that Ronald Reagan will win more votes this year than he did in 1980 and still lose,"

Mr. Johnson said. Charles T. Manatt, the party chairman, said Democrats hoped to expand the 1980 presidential vote of 86 million to about 100 million this year.

Even Reagan strategists have conceded Mr. Mondale's strength in some Northeastern and Middle Western states.

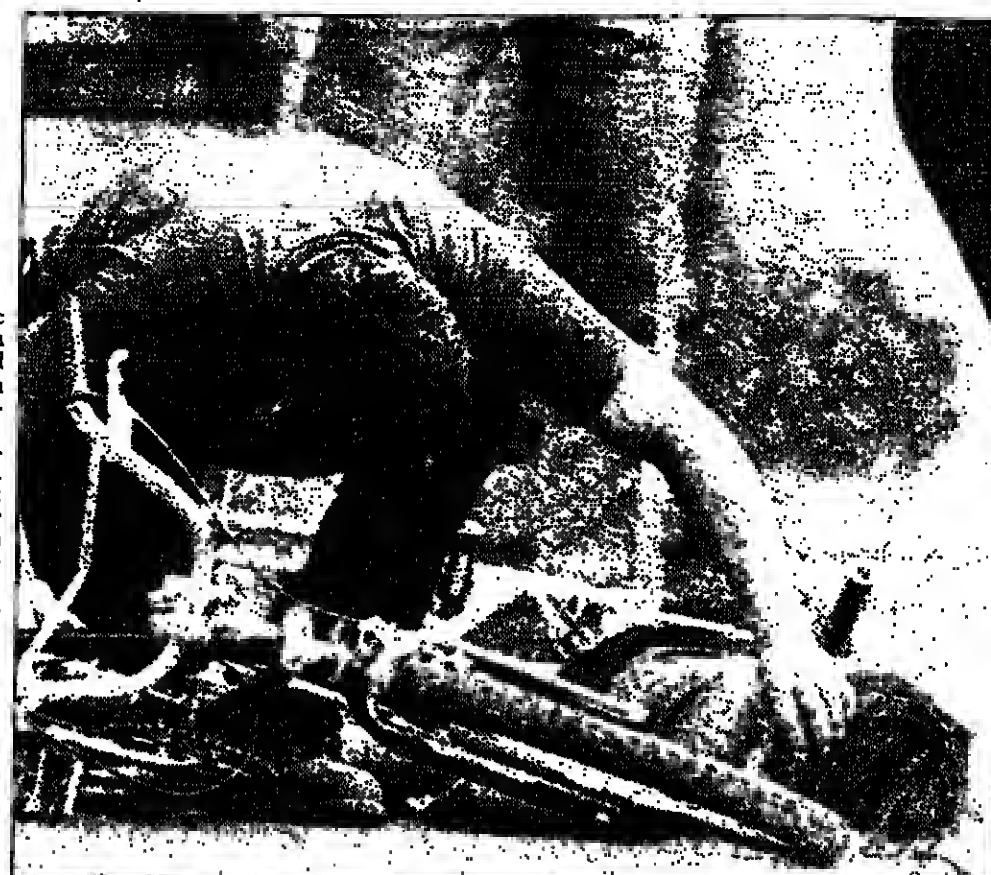
But the Republicans argue that Mr. Reagan has a nearly impregnable base in the West, and they contend that the natural political conservatism of the South and the buoyancy of its economy make it possible for Mr. Reagan to sweep the region from Texas to Florida.

Mr. Johnson disagreed. "If you look at the Deep South, you have agriculture in desperate shape," he said. "You have unemployment still hovering around 10 percent, and a couple of cases higher, as a major issue in Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama."

Republican strategists acknowledge that the economic situation in farm states is bad for the president, and Mr. Johnson said it could help Mr. Mondale in states such as Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri and in southern Illinois. Because of this, some people in Mr. Reagan's inner circle are fearful that the pivotal state of Illinois cannot be counted securely in the Republican column.

But for now, the Republicans assert that Mr. Reagan is well ahead

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A paramedic outside McDonald's in San Ysidro checked a victim of Wednesday's shooting.

Gunman in California Restaurant Kills 21 in Worst U.S. Mass Murder

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN YSIDRO, California — An unemployed security guard described as "always mad at somebody" shot 21 persons to death Wednesday at a McDonald's restaurant here before police killed him.

It was the worst mass murder in U.S. history.

Nineteen other persons were injured, four critically. The incident lasted almost an hour and a half, until a police marksman killed the

gunman, James Oliver Huberty, 41. Seventeen persons, including the gunman, died inside the restaurant, and four more were killed outside.

One died later of her wounds. The dead, 12 of whom were under the age of 21, ranged in age from an eight-month-old girl to a 74-year-old man.

Ten customers inside the restaurant escaped without injury; seven employees who hid in the basement were also uninjured.

Clad in camouflage pants and a black T-shirt, Mr. Huberty entered the McDonald's with a 9mm semiautomatic rifle, a 12-gauge shotgun and a .45-caliber pistol and began methodically firing at diners, employees and passersby.

"I've killed thousands, and I'll kill thousands more," a survivor quoted him as saying.

When the gunman died, he still had a shoulder bag full of ammunition and "more ammunition out in his car," said Lieutenant Paul Ybernardo of the San Diego police. He added: "If he had not been shot, he would have injured a lot more people."

Mr. Huberty also fired on police and emergency vehicles when they arrived at the scene, which is near the main border crossing to Tijuana, Mexico.

"He continued firing alternately from a rifle and a handgun, reloading one when the other ran out," said a police spokesman.

Most of the killing occurred within minutes after Mr. Huberty

entered the restaurant at about 4 P.M., police said. He was shot to death by Charles Foster, a police officer, at about 5:15.

At first, police said, they restrained their sharpshooters because it was rumored that the gunman might have been holding 15 or more hostages. When the extent of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Other Tolls: In 1966, Texas Sniper Killed 16

United Press International

WASHINGTON — In the only other U.S. incident to approximate the scale of the McDonald's shooting, Charles J. Whitman, 24, killed 16 and wounded 30 in 1966 in an hour and a half of sniper fire from atop a tower at the University of Texas.

The night before, he had killed his mother and wife. He was shot dead by police.

Other killings by a single person on a single day in the United States included three in the shooting of 13 Chinese-American businessmen in Seattle in 1983 by Benjamin Ng, a shooting rampage in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in 1982 by George Banks; and a shooting on the streets of Camden, New Jersey, in 1949 by Howard Unruh.

Cargo Ban, Blockade Eased at 2 Channel Ports

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DOVER, England — British dockers lifted a ban on freight movement at the Channel port of Dover on Thursday, bringing hopes of a breakthrough in the country's port strike.

French truck drivers, who had blocked French Channel ports in protest over the British dockers' action, lifted their blockade after learning the news from Dover.

But prospects of settlement of the 19-week-old coal miners' strike appeared remote.

A Dover harbor board spokesman said the dockers' ban on handling cargo, now four days old, was lifted. He said it was a permanent move, not just a temporary amnesty for truck drivers stranded at the ports by the dock strike.

Dockers' union officials said their workers could no longer wait for the conclusion of talks taking place with industrial mediators in London, which were going all day Thursday.

"We have now had a directive that the blockade has been lifted and that freight movement will be

moving normally," the port spokesman told reporters. "As far as we're concerned it is a permanent situation. We are now expecting inward traffic."

The ban on Dover freight was lifted just hours after truckers had threatened to blockade the port's ferry terminal, Britain's busiest, in a bid to force a settlement, bringing chaos to vacationers.

Meanwhile, the outlook for a settlement of the coal strike remained dim. Despite 13 hours of talks with the state-run National Coal Board, Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader, said late Wednesday that there was no agreement.

The coal board offered to revise its plan to close 20 money-losing pits and eliminate 20,000 jobs. But the talks broke down over the board's demand that pits that cannot be operated profitably be shut over Mr. Scargill's insistence that only exhausted mines be shut.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government launched an offensive Thursday against the coal and dock strikes, calling the disputes unnecessary, unreasonable and aimed at establishing a socialist state.

In a noisy session in Parliament, Mrs. Thatcher rejected the miners' demands.

"No government can accept such a blank check for taxpayers," Mrs. Thatcher said. She characterized the miners' attitude in the strike as "entirely unreasonable."

The government's vocal condemnation of the strikers marked a departure from its previous policy of not interfering in the protracted labor disputes.

The leaders of the dockworkers called the strike to protest the use of nonunion labor to unload iron ore at a steel plant that was being picked by striking miners. But the port workers are now demanding reaffirmation of a long-established dock labor agreement that guarantees jobs in the industry.

Most passenger ferries on the English Channel were running Thursday despite the partial blockade of French ports by truck drivers stranded by a British dock strike, after the new talks failed to

Communists Leave French Government

Role Is Seen For Centrists

By John Vinocur

New York Times Service

PARIS — The French Communist Party left the Socialist-led government of President Francois Mitterrand on Thursday, assailing its economic policies. The move raised the possibility of a new political relationship between the Socialists and some elements of France's centrist parties.

After all-night meetings of the Communist central committee, and a 4 A.M. conference between its leaders and Laurent Fabius, the newly appointed Socialist prime minister, the party turned down four ministerial posts offered it in Mr. Fabius's cabinet. The move ended more than three years of participation in the government of Mr. Mitterrand.

The Communists, while accusing the Socialists of pressing economic policies that eliminate jobs and crush whole industries, said they still considered themselves part of the leftist parliamentary majority and that they would offer selective support to the government in the National Assembly. Georges Marchais, leaving a party meeting Wednesday evening, strongly criticized the Socialists' austerity program. The first test of their attitude is expected in a confidence motion next week.

Mr. Fabius later named a cabinet list made up of Socialists and two smaller leftist groups. Until the break Thursday, France had been, since 1981, the only major ally of the United States with Communists in its government.

From the cabinet of his predecessor, Pierre Mauroy, the prime minister retained External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson and Defense Minister Charles Hernu. Jacques Delors, who will become president of the Executive Commission of the European Community, was replaced as finance minister by Pierre Bérégovoy, a close associate of Mr. Mitterrand.

[Reagan administration officials privately welcomed the departure of the Communists from the French cabinet, Reuters reported from Washington, but did not expect any early shift in domestic or foreign policy. The retention of Mr. Cheysson will help maintain continuity in the Washington-Paris relationship, officials said.]

The cabinet was composed largely of men with personal loyalty to the president, but of varying political loyalties. In an apparent effort to appeal to leftist Socialists who have criticized Mr. Mitterrand's economic policies, Jean-Pierre

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Georges Marchais, France's Communist Party leader, announcing Thursday that his party has left the government.

EC Appoints Delors As Thorn's Successor

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — Jacques Delors, France's outgoing finance minister, has been appointed president of the Executive Commission of the European Community, the Irish government announced Thursday.

Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald of Ireland, as president of the EC's decision-making Council of Ministers, disclosed the choice in Dublin. A copy of the announcement was released in Brussels.

Mr. Delors will take over for the current president, Gaston Thorn of Luxembourg, on Jan. 1, 1985. Political analysts said a principal reason for Mr. Delors's acceptance of the EC job was his feeling that he would be unable to work effectively with the new prime minister of France, Laurent Fabius.

It is widely known that the two men had never got along and clashed occasionally while Mr. Fabius worked for Mr. Delors as budget minister, when the post was a junior one.

Mr. Delors is dedicated to the EC and encouraging greater European unity. Before joining the Socialist government in 1981, he was

chairman of the European Parliament's economic and monetary committee.

"He really has wanted to be deeply involved in European affairs again," a source close to the government said Thursday. "And since this really was Germany's turn at the EC job, it represented a coup for the French government, which Mitterrand obviously encouraged."

A key figure in the Socialist government of President Francois Mitterrand that resigned Tuesday, Mr. Delors was a last-minute entry in the unofficial running to head the 10-nation community.

The more prominently mentioned names had been External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson of France and the EC's industry commissioner, Etienne Davignon of Belgium.

Mr. FitzGerald said the choice of Mr. Delors was made in recent consultations with the heads of government or state of the 10 EC nations, and that all 10 agreed on him.

He is to be the chief executive of the Brussels-based executive commission that runs the day-to-day business of the EC. The commission also administers the two other lesser known branches of the EC, the European Coal and Steel Community and the nuclear power authority Euratom.

In his three years as Mr. Mitterrand's finance minister, Mr. Delors won an international reputation as a stern and effective leader. A West German official in Brussels who asked not to be identified confirmed that his government had supported Mr. Delors, noting that no West German candidate had been formally offered.

It was generally agreed among EC leaders that West Germany could have had the presidency for the asking. However, Chancellor Helmut Kohl did not win broad support for Kurt Biedenkopf, a Christian Democrat, Mr. Biedenkopf's political standing was undermined by his failure to negotiate a quick end to the recent West German metalworkers strike.

Division on EC Budget

EC finance ministers discussed the community's 1984 budget on Thursday, divided over whether to raise new funds to prevent the group from running out of money before the end of the year. Reuters reported from Brussels.

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IMPASSE — Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said Argentina walked out of talks with Britain on Thursday. Page 2.

U.K. Panel Assails Grants to De Lorean

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — A multiparty parliamentary committee has accused successive Labor and Conservative governments of "one of the gravest cases of the misuse of public resources" for many years in making huge grants to John Z. De Lorean to build his "dream car."

Mr. De Lorean's sports car factory near Belfast in Northern Ireland, set up under a 1978 agreement that the British hoped would provide 2,500 jobs in the economically hit province, closed in October 1982, the day Mr. De Lorean was arrested on charges of trying to set up a cocaine deal in his collapsing business.

Wednesday's report was issued by the powerful House of Commons Committee of Public Accounts, which has a role similar to that played in the United States by the General Accounting Office, the auditing arm of Congress.

The committee's report said Mr. De Lorean had misappropriated the equivalent of \$17 million in-

tended to finance development work on the stainless steel, gull-winged sports car and diverted it in a Swiss bank account as well as to an entirely different project in the United States, reportedly the purchase of a ski equipment company.

"The evidence discloses a shocking misappropriation of public and private money," the committee's two-volume report declared, "and shows also that Mr. De Lorean's automobile companies received about £77 million of U.K. taxpayers' money and lost most of it within four years." At current exchange rates, £77 million equals about \$101 million but at the time it represented far more.

In apportioning responsibility for the De Lorean debacle, the committee said: "The blame for this lies principally with Mr. De Lorean personally but hardly any of those who dealt with him on behalf of the British taxpayer at a high level can escape substantial blame for their failure to prevent a substantial waste of public money."

From 1978, when the agreement was signed, to 1982, when the automobile company went out of business, operating responsibility for the government was vested in a series of Northern Ireland ministers, including Roy Mason, a Labor member of Parliament, and Sir Humphrey Atkins, a prominent Conservative. Several commerce ministers of both parties were also involved.

There was no immediate comment by the government but Mr. Mason said he had "no regrets" about having aided Mr. De Lorean in Ulster, because "no private enterprise would go into West Belfast where there is widespread and chronic unemployment."

[In Los Angeles, where Mr. De Lorean is on trial on charges of conspiring to possess and distribute 55 pounds (25 kilos) of cocaine, his chief lawyer, Howard L. Weitzman, said he had not seen the report. However, he criticized British officials for releasing it while the trial was in progress. "I find it a strange coincidence," he said, "that the British government, which is so concerned with publicity during a



John Z. De Lorean

criminal trial and a defendant's right to a fair trial, could cause a document in the trial to be disseminated, which could clearly cause a negative impact on John De Lorean's right to a fair trial."

Although giving Mr. De Lorean credit for building a factory from scratch, training a work force and eventually employing 2,600 people, the report the plans "were impracticable from the start and should not have been assisted." The report is only an advisory document for the use of the House of Commons.

The flamboyant son of a Detroit automobile foundry worker, Mr. De Lorean rose to become a \$650,000-a-year vice president of the General Motors Corp. before quitting to start the De Lorean Motor Co. in Puerto Rico and the Republic of Ireland refused to meet his terms for building his factory in their territory but the British were finally persuaded that his style and drive could make a success of the enterprise.

Of the 8,333 cars produced before the receivers were summoned in February 1982, 7,401 had been

Warsaw Seen Ready to Free 4 Main Critics

Most Dissidents to Gain In Amnesty, Emvoys Say

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — Poland's Communist authorities will include four prominent opposition intellectuals in an amnesty for political prisoners to be declared during the weekend, Western diplomats reported Thursday.

The diplomats, quoting Polish sources who had seen a draft of the amnesty legislation, said it covered Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik, Zbigniew Romaszewski and Henryk Wujec, members of the now-disbanded dissident Workers' Committee for Self-Defense, known as KOR.

The trial of the four dissidents on charges of plotting to overthrow the state was halted Wednesday pending a decision by the Sejm, Poland's parliament, on the scope of the amnesty. The Sejm is expected to pass the legislation Saturday.

According to the diplomats, the amnesty will apply to all 58 convicted political prisoners in Poland and to all other detainees awaiting trial on political charges.

The latter number about 600 and include seven senior officials of the banned Solidarity labor movement who are also accused of plotting to topple Communist rule.

Earlier, the Communist Party newspaper, Trybuna Ludu, attacked the four KOR leaders in harsh terms.

"Recent years have shown that the KOR subversive activists worked like woodworms," the newspaper charged. "They managed to penetrate the outside of the national tree and cause it to disintegrate a little. But they failed to destroy the trunk."

"However, this does not take away from them the odium of political subversion that will stay with these gentlemen forever. The assessment of their political activity is clear."

Lawyers for the KOR leaders said the authorities were apparently indicating that, while the four might be released, they would be imprisoned again if they resumed political activity.

Mr. Kuron, meanwhile, launched his own attack on the regime Thursday, demanding the nonviolent overthrow of the country's Communist system, which he charged with provoking a national crisis.

"It is essential for Poles to topple the political system that will soon result in both a crisis of values and a fundamental crisis of the nation," Mr. Kuron's son, Maciej, reported his father as saying when he visited him in jail Thursday.

According to his son, Mr. Kuron and the three other KOR leaders were "ruled out of violence. Instead, he advocated the formation of independent self-governing cells in all organizations and workshops to bring about the system's collapse."

He said armed conflict would inevitably lead to a clash with Soviet military forces and a loss of existing national sovereignty.

The system is defended by the Soviet Army," he said, according to his son. "To take up arms against it is fruitless and to be condemned," he said.

Meanwhile, Lech Walesa, Solidarity's leader, said Wednesday in a telephone interview at his home in the Baltic seaport of Gdansk that, if the four top KOR leaders were "released together with all remaining political prisoners, it will be the first step toward national reconciliation."

However, the Trybuna Ludu attack, accusing the KOR leaders of being Western agents whose sole aim was to break Poland's ties with the Soviet Union and dismantle the Communist system, indicated that the defendants' activities would be remembered and held against them.

(Reuters, UPI)

WORLD BRIEFS

Beijing Rebuffs Hong Kong Plan

BEIJING (AP) — China said Thursday it had "no obligation" to honor a proposed government reorganization in Hong Kong that would give residents of the British colony more democratic rights before the Chinese take over in 1997.

In Hong Kong, Governor Edward Youde proposed Wednesday the some members of the colony's law-making and policy-making bodies be elected. All are now appointed. The Chinese statement, noting that the plan was drafted by the British side, said "the Chinese side undertakes no obligation to it." There was no elaboration.

In London on Wednesday, the British government rejected holding referendum in Hong Kong on an eventual agreement to turn the colony over to China. But it said a special office would be set up to collect and assess differing views.

Japan Seeking Links With East Bloc

TOKYO (Reuters) — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluveci of Hungary on Thursday that Japan wanted to increase cooperation with Communist countries, a Foreign Ministry official said.

The Japanese leader was replying to Mr. Faluveci's statement at the talks that Hungary had previously looked to Europe for economic ties but was seeking closer links with Japan, the official said.

Mr. Faluveci, who is on a one-week official visit to Japan, conveyed a message from Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, who is to come to Tokyo in the autumn, the official said.

Iraq Claims Attack Near Kharg Island

BAHRAIN (Reuters) — Iraq said Thursday it attacked a "very large naval target" southeast of Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal, and Gu shipping sources said an Iranian ship might have been hit.

There was no independent confirmation, but the sources said Iranian traffic on emergency radio channels had been active.

In Jeddah, a seven-state committee of the Islamic Conference Organization asked Sir Dawda Jawara, the president of Gambia, to hold mediation talks with Iran and Iraq.

Soyuz Links Up with Space Station

MOSCOW (AP) — A Soviet Soyuz spaceship carrying the first woman to make two space flights docked late Wednesday with the orbiting Salyut-7 space station, UssR said Thursday.

The woman cosmonaut, Svetlana Savitskaya, 35, is a test pilot who spent nine days in orbit aboard Salyut-7 in August 1982.

The three cosmonauts on the Soyuz T-12 and the three who have been aboard the space station since Feb. 9 held a party, with presents and letters from home, to celebrate the docking, Radio Moscow said.

Vienna Talks on Troop Cuts Recess

VIENNA (UPI) — East-West talks on the reduction of conventional forces in Europe adjourned for the summer Thursday with a continuing deadlock and little prospect for progress. They are scheduled to reconvene in September.

The negotiations are the only direct East-West arms control forum. At a news conference after a plenary session, the West defended its proposal presented April 19 and accused the East of unproductive tactics in its response. The East reiterated its blunt rejection of the proposal.

Israeli Office Near Beirut Still Open

BEIRUT (AP) — Israel's liaison office in the Christian suburb of Dbayeh remained open Thursday despite a Lebanese government order Wednesday that it be closed, and an Israeli colonel said he was waiting for orders from Jerusalem.

Israel claims the liaison office, guarded by Lebanese soldiers, operate under the 1983 troop withdrawal agreement between Lebanon and Israel. President Amin Gemayel scrapped the agreement on March 5. But Israel still recognizes the pact.

Lebanese citizens are required to obtain passes from the liaison office in travel to Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon. There is usually a long line of people waiting outside the office to acquire passes.

Dutch Deliver Warning to UNESCO

PARIS (UPI) — The Netherlands, supporting earlier actions by the United States and Britain, has warned formally that it might withdraw from UNESCO, the Dutch ambassador to the organization said Thursday.

The ambassador, Martin Mounik, said he delivered a letter Wednesday to the office of the director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, at the agency's headquarters in Paris. The letter said that if reforms were not made by UNESCO and that if one or more member-states left the organization, the Netherlands would reconsider its membership.

The Dutch statement said it supported the United States, which in December threatened to withdraw from UNESCO at the end of this year unless "significant changes" were made in the organization. The statement also supported Britain, which said in April that it would review its membership by year's end unless there were "significant indications of change."

The British and U.S. complaints have centered on charges of politicization of UNESCO, the size of the agency's budget, its stance on the world news media, and the power of the UNESCO Secretariat.

Quake in British Isles Causes Damage

LONDON (UPI) — An earthquake struck wide areas of Britain and Ireland Thursday morning, damaging buildings and toppling chimneys but causing only minor injuries to people.

Edinburgh University seismologists put the earthquake's intensity at up to 5.5 degrees on the open-ended Richter scale. The Center for Euro-Mediterranean Seismic Research in Strasbourg, France, registered it at 5.7 on the Richter scale.

British experts said it was possibly the strongest tremor in Britain since the Great Quake of 1824, when four persons were killed and 1,200 houses damaged. Experts said that about 400 earthquakes were recorded in Britain every year, but only about 16 a year were strong enough to be noticed by the public.

Vietnam Will Resume Talks on MIAs

HONOLULU (NYT) — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Wednesday that the Hanoi government has agreed to resume discussions next month on the issue of nearly 2,500 Americans unaccounted for from the Vietnam War.

He made the disclosure in a speech to the Honolulu Council on Foreign Relations, after arriving Tuesday at the end of a 10-day trip to Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand. On Tuesday, Vietnam released the remains of eight Americans, and they arrived Wednesday at Hickam Air Force Base here from Manila. A special armed forces detachment will try to confirm the tentative identifications.

For the Record

Britain has asked Spain to re-examine extradition laws between the two countries. Home Secretary Leon Brittan said Wednesday. Criminals who stole \$40 million in two London robberies have been widely reported to be living in luxury on Spain's Costa del Sol.

A committee of airline pilots from 14 countries recommended Thursday in Toronto that the 64-nation International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations support their Spanish colleagues' monthlong strike for shorter working hours.

Japan's nine electric power companies will invest 960 billion yen (\$3.95 billion) to build the country's first large-scale complex to enrich uranium and reprocess and store used fuel, it was announced Thursday. These operations are now handled by plants in the United States, France and Britain.

Sir Robert Muldoon, removed as New Zealand's prime minister in Saturday's election, apparently staved off a challenge to his leadership of the National Party on Thursday by indicating he would step down early next year.

Yehuda Cohen, 25, an Israeli Jew, was sentenced Thursday to 18 months in prison for conspiring to blow up the Dome of the Rock, a Moslem shrine in Jerusalem. He was the third defendant sentenced for the plot. A fourth is awaiting sentencing. The trial of a fifth suspect continues.

The first visit to West Germany of East Germany's president, Erich Honecker, is scheduled for Sept. 24-29 in Bad Kreuznach, the West German newspaper Bild reported Thursday. The visit has already been announced for late September or early October; a government spokesman said the newspaper report "absolute speculation." (AP)

Theodore V. Anzalone, the chief fund-raiser for Kevin H. White while he was mayor of Boston, was sentenced Wednesday to a year in prison for illegally covering up a \$100,000 cash transaction for Mr. White's family. Mr. White has not been charged. (NYT)

President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador arrived Thursday in Paris for his first visit to France. Mr. Duarte will hold talks with President François Mitterrand during his one-day visit, which follows a four-day stay in West Germany. (Reuters)

New Paris Finance Chief Plans to Tighten Squeeze

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Pierre Bérégovoy, France's new finance minister, says his immediate priorities for the economy will be the reduction of the government's rising budget deficits and support for the modernization of industry and training of workers.

"I am horrified by deficits," he said Thursday just before attending his first cabinet meeting. "But I am also a pragmatist and the policy of rigor will certainly not change."

The former social affairs minister and former secretary-general at the Elysée Palace, who is also a longtime friend of President François Mitterrand, replaced Jacques Delors as minister of finance.

Mr. Delors, who was appointed Thursday as president of the European Community's Executive Commission in Brussels, was the architect of the French government's restrictive fiscal and monetary policies.

Sources close to Mr. Bérégovoy said that he would strive hard to be even tougher than his predecessor in achieving a prime goal of Mr. Mitterrand: generating budget savings of several billions of francs to facilitate tax cuts next year, while reducing the total budget deficit to 3 percent of gross national product or less. The rate is now about 3.5 percent.

"Clearly, he is in the job to be Mitterrand's top budget man and because the two men are close," said a knowledgeable senior U.S. diplomatic official. "The official among others, described Mr. Bérégovoy as warm, energetic, sincere and very tough as a negotiator."

The new finance minister, in short sleeves and appearing relaxed in his office Thursday, readily conceded what most observers consider his main weakness: a lack of international experience. He said that he would not only apply himself to getting on top of the complexities of world monetary questions but also "defend the interests of France."

However, Mr. Bérégovoy, 58, is known to oppose suggestions that the Socialist government devalue its currency a fourth time. He is a strong supporter of France's membership in the European Monetary System, which he has told foreign visitors is "our guarantee" for the currency's stability in world financial markets.

Mr. Bérégovoy was picked for the job mainly because of his tough and highly unpopular cost-cutting measures in the country's social se-



Pierre Bérégovoy

curity system. During 18 months as minister, he was able to trim government spending in French hospitals by half, from 20 to 10 percent of total spending. That was roughly equal to the inflation rate and played a key role in eliminating the system's chronic deficits last year.

He is widely admired for his ability to negotiate and, specifically, for his role in achieving a successful compromise agreement in May with workers striking at the Citroën automobile plants in the Paris area. The agreement ended the occupation of the plants, although it did not resolve all the issues.

French Cabinet Approves Income-Tax Reductions

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

PARIS — France's new Socialist government announced a package of income tax cuts within hours of taking office Thursday and promised further tax cuts in the years ahead.

The tax cuts, approved at a cabinet meeting called immediately after the government was formed, will take effect next year and should reduce the average Frenchman's income tax and social security tax bill by about 8 percent, the government spokesman said.

The reductions are intended to start fulfilling President François Mitterrand's earlier commitment to reduce the burden of direct taxation in France. From enjoying one of the lowest direct tax burdens in the West, France has become one of the highest taxed countries since the Socialists came to power three years ago.

"These cuts are not an exception, but the rule for the rest of my seven-year term of office," Mr. Mitterrand was quoted by his spokesman as telling the cabinet. "They will continue at the rhythm made possible by the success of the nation's economic redressment effort," the president added.

Political observers said the decision to announce the tax cuts immediately after the Communist Party withdrew from the government was intended to dramatize the new government's commitment to conservative economic policies designed to reduce inflation by controlling public spending; modernize French industry, and encourage private enterprise.

Next year's budget, due to be made final in September, will largely determine the economic climate in the country during the campaign for the legislative elections in 1986.

Political commentators here generally believe that Mr. Mitterrand is now trying to capture the middle ground in French politics before that contest by adopting more conservative and realistic economic policies than those the Socialists followed when they came to power.

The outgoing government was already moving in that direction, with policies designed to reduce inflation and cut the country's yawning trade deficit even though these forced up unemployment.

But the Communists refused to join the new government, formed Thursday after Prime Minister Laurent Fabius rejected their demand for a more expansionary economic policy aimed at cutting France's soaring unemployment rate, now forecast to rise from 2.3 million to 3 million next year.

Mr. Fabius has underscored the importance of the new government's attempts to phasing out uncompetitive industries and helping modern ones to grow by appointing Edith Cresson, a veteran Socialist politician who was foreign trade minister in the last cabinet, to the new post of minister of industrial redeployment.

The French reacted well Thursday to the change of government. Although it fell against the rising U.S. dollar like most other currencies, it kept its ground against other major European currencies, with bankers and dealers expecting the new government to continue and strengthen the moderate line taken by its predecessor.

Argentina and Britain End Talks on Falklands

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERN — Argentina and Britain on Thursday ended their talks on the Falkland Islands after less than 24 hours of discussions.

The Argentines accused the British of rejecting the issue that led to war two years ago: the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands.

There were indications before the meeting opened Wednesday evening in Bern that the two sides had differed on the agenda.

An Argentine government statement said that the question of sovereignty for the Falklands was the fundamental issue dividing the two countries, while the British government said that it was nonnegotiable.

Britain had said the purpose of the direct contact, the first since the war over the South Atlantic archipelago, was to restore diplomatic relations. Relations were broken because of the Falklands conflict. The islands are known in Argentina as the Malvinas.

A statement issued Thursday in Buenos Aires by the Argentine foreign minister, Dante Caputo, said: "The British delegation said it was not prepared to discuss sovereignty, which was contrary to the spirit of the invitation to meet in Bern, and which made it pointless to continue the present exchange."

Later, the Foreign Ministry denied that the talks had been broken off. "There is no rupture," a spokesman said.

A spokesman for the Argentine Embassy in Bern also said that separate "conversations" continued with Swiss mediators "on an informal basis."

"It was the direct meeting with the British delegation that was discontinued," the Argentine spokesman said.

But later Thursday, Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said in a statement that the talks had ended. He said the reason was because Argentina was not prepared to continue them on the basis agreed in advance through the Swiss government.

According to the British account, the understanding on which the talks were convened was that "if the Argentine representative raised the subject of sovereignty, the British representative would reply that they would not discuss it. Discussion would then go straight on to practical issues of concern to both sides."

Britain said it had held to that understanding, but the Argentine representative argued that discussion of normalizing relations had to be linked in discussion of sovereignty.

British sources told Reuters that there was little prospect of an early resumption of the dialogue.

The Swiss Foreign Ministry earlier said that State Secretary Eduard Brunner, who was acting as neutral intermediary, remained in contact with the delegations.

Swiss government sources said that Mr. Brunner hoped that both sides would at least agree to hold a second round of talks in Brazil at a later date. Brazil represents Argentine interests in Britain. Switzerland represents Britain in Buenos Aires.

On April 2, 1982, Argentina, then under military rule, invaded the Falklands. The archipelago is 500 miles (800 kilometers) off the Argentine coast. It had a largely British population and an economy based mostly on sheep production.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain responded to the invasion by sending a fleet that reclaimed the islands after a 74-day war in which more than 1,000 people were killed.

Argentina has never formally declared an end to hostilities and, even now under the civilian rule of President Raúl Alfonsín, has kept alive its claim on the islands. (UPI, Reuters)

21 Are Killed In California

(Continued from Page 1)

the carnage became known, the sharpshooters were given the order in open fire, and Mr. Huberty was said to have been killed within minutes.

Mr. Huberty lived with his wife and children in an apartment near the restaurant, where he had moved seven months ago from Ohio, Lieutenant Yerrand said.

The motives for the incident remained unclear. Early reports that Mr. Huberty had served in Vietnam were later described as untrue.

Neighbors said that Mr. Huberty had had an argument with his wife earlier in the day. They said Mr. Huberty's wife and daughter had visited the restaurant later, but had left before he arrived and began shooting.

He was dismissed last week from his job as a security guard at a condominium project, according to police.

Other neighbors said he had a violent personality and recalled incidents in which he had fired guns in the neighborhood. (AP, LAT, UPI)

Communists Quit Cabinet in France

(Continued from Page 1)

Chevènement, a leader of the Socialists' left wing, was named education minister. Pierre Joxe, who also has good relations with the party's left-wingers, became interior minister.

Socialist officials described the government as pragmatic and, without the Communists, potentially appealing to centrist voters and political leaders before the 1986 legislative elections.

Reacting to the events, Olivier Stura, a cabinet minister under President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and the leader of a centrist party, said: "Henceforth, getting together becomes possible. But the desire for a political opening must be confirmed in government policy. The Communists' exit confirms that we're entering into a new phase."

In schematic terms, the departure of the Communists was regarded as meaning little in relation to Mr. Mitterrand's NATO-oriented foreign policy. Because the Socialists hold an absolute majority in the National Assembly, the Communists' decision to leave the government also is expected to have minimal practical effect on the mechanics of the legislative process.

Without an anchor in the government, there was some concern expressed, however, that the Communists, particularly through their ties with the General Labor Confederation, the largest French trade union, could become a disruptive element, involved in strikes and demonstrations.

Pointing in the Communists' increasingly limited usefulness as a buffer against labor troubles, some Socialists suggested that Mr. Mitterrand named Mr. Fabius knowing that his presence at the head of the government would raise the question of the Communists' participation.

Because Mr. Fabius, the former minister of industry, symbolizes the economic restructuring policies the Communists have attacked, these Socialists said Mr. Mitterrand gave the Communists the choice of retaining a share of power under potentially humiliating circumstances, or leaving, and taking the responsibility, in relation to leftist voters, for the breakdown in the unity of the left.

According to these Socialists, Mr. Mitterrand was now rid of a burdensome association with the Communists at a time when he had been forced into arguing that the left was not limiting civil liberties through its proposed reorganization of the largely Roman Catholic private school system.

On Wednesday night, the Communists said they were holding out for signs of "a new policy" toward unemployment and losses in individual purchasing power. After a central committee meeting ended at 8 A.M. Thursday, the party made its choice known.

In a statement, it said: "Unhappily, we find that the statements of the prime minister do not bring positive answers to the questions we've raised. It turns out he has decided to continue with a policy of 'rigor' — the restructuring described by the Communists as the cause of the country's economic difficulties.

"In the circumstances," the party said, "we do not believe we have the moral right to let the millions of men, women and young people who are battling with disappointments and fears, believe that we could respond to their expectations within the current government. We refuse to trick them, or to trick ourselves."

Gandhi Shifts Ministers

(Continued from Page 1)

reflected the fact that the law and order situation was "steadily improving" and "normalcy is fast returning."

The announcement said Major General Ranjit Singh Dyal, commander of army operations in Punjab since early June, would return to his post as chief of staff of the Western Command and would be replaced by Lieutenant General Gurni Shankar.

Mrs. Gandhi was reported by United News of India to have gone by plane Thursday to the southern city of Hyderabad, where she was to confer with President Zail Singh on the cabinet change.

Meanwhile, Sikh head priests were meeting at Amritsar to decide what to do about a maverick Sikh warrior chief who led 1,000 followers to repair the Golden Temple, which was damaged in last month's army assault. (AP, UPI)

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In a Gesture of Unity, Hart Praises His Rivals, Vows to Fight Reagan

By George Lardner Jr. and Bill Peterson
Washington Post Service

SAN FRANCISCO—After 500 days, 29 primaries and \$12.8 million, the presidential campaign of Senator Gary Hart has ended where he always said it would—on the floor of the Democratic National Convention.

Mr. Hart, speaking to convention delegates Wednesday night, sounded at times as if he were making a concession speech, congratulating his rivals. But at other times the Coloradoan sounded as if he did not want to quit—and many delegates sounded as if they did not want him to.

They rocked the convention hall with their cheers for five minutes before he spoke and demonstrated for 15 minutes afterward.

Speaking shortly before the balloting for the presidential nomination, Mr. Hart emphasized his "new ideas" message, quoting John F. Kennedy's statement that "the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans."

Mr. Hart, 47, said his campaign had refit "that torch, a torch of hope beyond the mundane politics of the moment, a torch of hope beyond the old arrangements and the favored alliances."

He said a new generation was coming of age, one bonded by sorrow over the assassinations of John and Robert F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr.

"But we also marched together in movements that altered the course of American history: the civil rights movement, the women's movement, the environmental movement, the peace movement—and we will make history again."

Referring to the vote on the nomination that was to come, he told the delegates: "Whatever the outcome of your decision, I make to you two pledges: first, that I will

devote every waking hour and every ounce of energy to the defeat of Ronald Reagan, and second, that our party and our country will continue to hear from us."

And in a gesture of unity, it was Mr. Hart who asked convention delegates to give Walter F. Mondale the presidential nomination by acclamation Wednesday, after the Minnesota had won a majority on the roll-call vote.

Although Mr. Hart kept up the facade of a fight to the end, he put aside the bitter feelings he sometimes expressed during the long campaign. He praised his rivals, especially Mr. Mondale, whom he called "my friend and colleague."

"You have honored me by being an opponent of unsurpassed grit, perseverance and determination," Mr. Hart said.

"To Geraldine Ferraro, a true political pioneer, I only regret that I did not pick you first."

"To the Republicans, I say this: Take no comfort from this Democratic family tussle," he added. "Ronald Reagan has provided all the unity we need."

It seemed a gracious close to a campaign of stunning highs and startling lows. Mr. Hart surprised observers by winning the nation's first primary in New Hampshire and then surprised them again by failing to capitalize on it.

The senator's final appeal for support Wednesday gave his supporters a last chance to vent their emotions at a convention where they have been overshadowed.

But the speech received mixed reviews from Democrats at the convention. Representative Louis Stokes of Ohio said it was "a good speech, not as good as Cuomo and Jackson." He was referring to earlier speeches by Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York and the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson.

But Mayor Dianne Feinstein of



Gary Hart

San Francisco called the speech "very disappointing."

As he spoke Wednesday night, Mr. Hart's future was unclear. He ended the campaign with a debt estimated at \$3.5 million. And he faces a potentially expensive Senate re-election campaign in 1986.

Originally, his advisers hoped he would emerge at least as the vice-presidential nominee, to become the unofficial leader of a generation of younger party leaders.

But Mr. Mondale's selection of Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York as his running mate, and the impressive performance of Mr. Cuomo as convention keynote speaker, diminished Mr. Hart's role here.

Mr. Hart's role here, Mr. Cuomo, 52, and Mr. Ferraro, 48, are near Mr. Hart's age, and could be expected to seek the Democratic nomination in 1988, if Mr. Mondale loses this fall.

Mr. Hart did establish a claim on the party leadership this year. He finished the primary season fewer than 450,000 popular votes behind Mr. Mondale nationwide. He actually won more primaries, 16 to 11, than Mr. Mondale.

But his handling of the campaign left many of his top supporters disillusioned with him.

Mr. Hart appeared on Wednesday to hint at another race for the presidency. But a Hart adviser, Frank F. Mankiewicz, said he did not think Mr. Hart had given much thought to his future.

Unions, Jewish Leaders Still Unhappy With Lance

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SAN FRANCISCO — Criticism of Bert Lance, Walter F. Mondale's general campaign chairman, is continuing at the Democratic National Convention, with leaders of Jewish groups and labor unions foremost.

"There are some uncomfortable feelings" about Mr. Lance's business dealings with Arab investors, said Hyman Bookbinder of the

CONVENTION NOTEBOOK

American Jewish Congress. He cited "questions about whether Lance would have undue influence in foreign policy and other matters."

Mr. Lance was in financial trouble after he resigned under pressure as director of the Office of Budget and Management in the Carter administration in 1977. Purchases by an Arab investor of bank stock he owned and loans from a group of Arab investors solved many of his problems.

Union leaders are unhappy with Mr. Lance for his position on past labor legislation.

John Zaccaro, who apparently is about to become a footnote in the history books as the first husband of a major party's vice presidential candidate, almost squelched the candidacy of his wife, Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro, 24 years ago.

"When we were getting married," Mr. Ferraro said, "John said, 'Gerry, I don't want you to work.' I said, 'John, I'm a lawyer.'"

"He said, 'My mother never worked.' I said, 'I just won't get married if I have to spend my whole life at home.'"

In interviews conducted with The Los Angeles Times before and after Mr. Ferraro was selected as Mr. Mondale's choice, Mr. Zaccaro, 51, expressed unqualified support for her career even though, as he said long before the vice presidential candidacy seemed possible, "I really don't appreciate and don't like to get involved in politics."

"I really pride myself on being a private person," Mr. Zaccaro said Wednesday. "People don't know my business and what I do and where I go, but now it's a different story. I don't like the idea of losing my privacy and being pushed and nagged and probed. I'm not too happy about it, but it's something I'm going to have to accept whether I like it or not."

"I don't think we could have turned it down. My wife at this point is really a role model."

"This is destiny. The kids and I are very, very proud. I think it's a great moment of history."

If the Mondale-Ferraro ticket wins in November, Mr. Zaccaro said, he expects to stay in New York, running a successful real estate business inherited from his father. Whether he likes politics or not, his complete financial portfolio will be laid out in a disclosure statement.

With a slight limp, Edward M. Kennedy Jr., 23, walked to the podium and brought the delegates to

their feet Wednesday with an appeal on behalf of disabled Americans. Cancer forced amputation of his right leg 11 years ago.

His father, Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, watched from the side of the platform; it was the senator's first appearance in the hall during this convention.

"Franklin Delano Roosevelt was a good president, not a good disabled president," said the younger Mr. Kennedy.

Ten of the most observant visitors to the Democratic National Convention, taking notes on each little detail, came from Dallas, where they must make arrangements to host the Republicans next month.

The Dallas assistant city manager, Levi Davis, particularly liked the way San Francisco is handling protesters.

The chief event scheduled for Thursday, following an introduction by Senator Kennedy, was Mr. Mondale's acceptance speech.

Earlier, Mr. Ferraro was to be nominated for vice president by Representative Barbara B. Kennelly of Connecticut.

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Reagan Tells 13 Caribbean Leaders U.S. Has Helped Region's Economy

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

COLUMBIA, South Carolina—President Ronald Reagan told 13 Caribbean leaders on Thursday that his administration had reversed the "bleak" economic prospects and confronted the "forces of tyranny" in the region.

In remarks to the leaders at a conference here, Mr. Reagan pointed to the invasion of Grenada in October as the prime example of halting what he called "a Communist power grab" in the Caribbean.

3 Held, 3 Sought, In Drug Operation Tied to Managua

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON—Federal drug enforcement agents have arrested three persons in Miami and obtained arrest warrants for three others, including an aide to the interior minister at Managua, charging they smuggled 1,452 pounds (660 kilos) of cocaine from Nicaragua into the United States.

U.S. officials said Wednesday that the arrests were part of a major Drug Enforcement Administration investigation that had uncovered evidence of the direct participation of an aide to the minister, Tomas Borge Martinez, in a conspiracy to process cocaine in Nicaragua for distribution in the United States.

Mr. Borge himself was not charged. The officials, speaking on condition that they not be identified, said U.S. intelligence sources had obtained a photograph showing Mr. Borge standing with Pablo Escobar Gaviria, one of two Colombian nationals now being sought, as a plane was being loaded June 25 with cocaine at the Managua airport.

Circumstantial evidence also links Humberto Ortega Saverio, the defense minister of Nicaragua and brother of the chief of state, Daniel Ortega Saverio, to the scheme, the U.S. officials said.

They said the photograph of Mr. Borge was taken by a camera hidden in the plane by U.S. intelligence agents. They refused to release or show the photograph of Mr. Borge, saying that the material was part of a continuing criminal investigation. In Managua, Mr. Borge dismissed the U.S. charges. "It would be lacking seriousness on my part," he said. "I respond to that accusation."

Bond of \$10 million each was set for Carlos A. Bustamante, 31, a Colombian; Paul Eisel, 37, a Colombian living in Miami; and Felix Dixon Bates, 34, of Miami. Warrants were issued for Frederico Vaughan, Mr. Borge's aide; Jorge Luis Ochoa and Mr. Escobar.

His speech, on the fifth anniversary of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua, came one day after the Mr. Reagan called Nicaragua a "totalitarian dungeon" in a new public offensive aimed at gaining congressional approval for additional aid to anti-Sandinist rebels.

Meeting with the Caribbean leaders at the University of South Carolina, Mr. Reagan addressed criticism that the Grenada invasion was a risky display of U.S. military might.

"Let us always remember the crucial distinction between the legitimate use of force for liberation versus totalitarian aggression for conquest," he said.

"We saved the people of that troubled island, we restored their freedom, we revived their hope in the future, and we prevented danger and turmoil from spreading beyond Grenada's shores."

"White House officials say the Grenada invasion, to which 18 U.S. servicemen were killed, is one of Mr. Reagan's big foreign policy successes."

"What was happening in Grenada was not an isolated incident," Mr. Reagan said. "The Soviet bloc and Cuba have been committing enormous resources to undermining our liberty and independence."

The Caribbean leaders have been seeking increased economic aid from the United States, and Mr. Reagan responded Thursday by talking about aid he has already provided through the Caribbean Basin Initiative, his plan to promote private industry and investment among the non-Communist nations of the region.

The initiative allowed duty-free entry to a wide range of products and provided \$350 million in supplementary aid to finance critical imports from the United States to the Caribbean and Central America.

While it is generally popular among business groups, the lifting of textile quotas has met with opposition from American manufacturers and labor unions facing stiff foreign competition.

Mr. Reagan said the United States "has been hard-pressed economically, but we've done our best to provide help and hope." He said the initiative is "part of our broader, overall economic strategy to improve economic vitality in the region."

The White House distributed a statement noting that U.S. economic aid to the Caribbean "will double under the Reagan administration" from \$169 million to about \$370 million pending before Congress.

The Caribbean leaders have expressed some anxiety about growing U.S. aid to Central America, which they fear could divert attention from their own needs.

Mondale: A Reputation for Caution Loyalty, Hard Work Helped Candidate's Classic Rise

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO— "I used to dream that maybe I could be an alderman," Walter F. Mondale said this week as he recalled his childhood dreams of politics. "I grew up a poor kid in southern Minnesota, and here I am with a good shot at the presidency."

The Democratic Party's convention, which nominated Mr. Mondale as its presidential candidate Wednesday night, marked the end of a fierce campaign in which the former vice president staged a dramatic political comeback after unexpectedly losing early contests to Senator Gary Hart of Colorado.

Mr. Mondale, finally gathered enough delegates to claim the nomination and, in the process, surprised even his own staff with his bluntness, scrappiness and physical stamina.

Mr. Mondale's career embodies a classic American dream. He grew up in the Middle Western flatlands, one of seven children of an impoverished miner.

On a public level, his career embodies another classic American strain. Ambitious, shrewd and hard-working, Mr. Mondale was, and is, a Democratic liberal whose social commitment and zeal has been tempered by political caution.

Privately, Mr. Mondale is funny and blim, a man who enjoys loosening his shirt collar and smoking an expensive cigar and sipping Scotch. Publicly, however, he cloaks himself in buttoned-down formality, even stiffness.

Even his friends have conceded that Mr. Mondale is a complex figure, a politician whose determination to win the presidency is blurred by a natural reticence that somehow makes him far less formidable on television than in person.

Mr. Mondale's political rise has been marked by traditional liberal views tempered by an unflinching record and loyalty to political patrons, notably Hubert H. Humphrey, a fellow Minnesotan, and, later, Jimmy Carter.

In the Senate, Mr. Mondale's yearly approval ratings from the labor movement and the liberal Americans for Democratic Action hovered around 90 percent. Yet he won an important seat on the Finance Committee with the help of Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi, not a liberal favorite.

Senate critics said that Mr. Mon-

dale's 12-year career in the Senate was relatively modest, although others said that he played key roles on such issues as open housing and busing for racial integration. No major legislation bore his name.

Walter Frederick Mondale was born to a family of Norwegian ancestry in the tiny village of Evelyn, Minnesota, on Jan. 8, 1928. His father, Theodore Sigvard Mondale, was a farmer turned Methodist minister; his mother, Charibel, was a part-time music teacher.

The candidate often speaks warmly in campaign speeches about his mother and her battle against cancer. He rarely mentions his father, who was apparently a stern and formidable figure.

In 1937, the Mondales settled in Elmore, Minnesota. In high school, Walter was a star on the football, basketball and track teams. He also earned money singing at weddings and funerals.

After graduating from high school in 1946, Mr. Mondale enrolled at Macalester College, a small school in St. Paul. He dropped out for a year after his father died in 1949, and then attended the University of Minnesota as soon as he had saved enough money. In 1951 he graduated cum laude with a bachelor's degree.

Ferraro Sees Role In Foreign Policy

Los Angeles Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York said in an interview that her inexperience in foreign affairs would not prevent her from taking an active role in that area during the campaign and in a Democratic administration.

Ms. Ferraro, who was to be nominated Thursday as the vice presidential candidate of the Democratic Party, said that, if elected, she intended to represent the president on diplomatic missions and sit on the National Security Council.

Speaking of her lack of experience in foreign policy, Ms. Ferraro said she had been in the White House three and a half years "and he hasn't profited." She cited a speech Mr. Bush made recently in which he accused Walter F. Mondale of ignoring human rights violations in Nicaragua.

Tax on Citizens Abroad Opposed by Democrats

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The Democratic platform approved in San Francisco includes a provision pledging a Democratic administration to work toward elimination of U.S. taxation of Americans living abroad and for their possible inclusion under Medicare coverage.

The adoption of this plank in party policy climaxed a yearlong lobbying effort by Democrats Abroad aimed at Walter F. Mondale, the party's new presidential nominee, and his political staff, said Andy Sundberg, chairman of Democrats Abroad.

The new provision says: "Americans abroad play a vital role in promoting the ideals, culture and economic well-being of the United States. They are entitled to equitable treatment by their government and greater participation to decisions which directly affect them."

It says the party will "consider ways to: protect their rights; eliminate citizenship loquities; make it easier for them to vote; have their interests actively represented in the federal government; provide them with fair coverage in federal social programs; honor the principles of residency in taxation; and ensure the adequate education of federal dependents abroad."

U.S. law now imposes federal income tax provisions on all American citizens, regardless of residency, although citizens abroad are permitted to exclude the first \$75,000 of earnings and a credit is allowed for foreign taxes paid.

Americans living overseas have argued that this put them at an economic disadvantage compared to foreign citizens doing similar work. Some U.S. companies abroad have hired foreign nationals to replace Americans rather than subsidize the cost of higher taxes for American employees.

Mondale Strategy to Hinge On South and Farm States

(Continued from Page 1)

in important states such as California, Texas and Florida, with a combined total of 97 of the 270 electoral votes needed for victory. Robert S. Strauss, a former Democratic national chairman who is a strong Mondale backer, is among those who concede that point.

In all three states, the Mondale camp insists that Mr. Ferraro has produced a new unpredictable element.

"The most heartening thing I have seen to the past few days is the response to Florida to having Ferraro on the ticket," Mr. Lance said. In California and virtually the entire West except for Hawaii, Washington and Oregon, Democratic hopes are slimmer. But Mondale lieutenants and California analysts have suggested that Ms. Ferraro could energize women and excite younger voters and thus make the California contest more of a race.

But Texas is widely considered to be more of a battleground than the other two states. Since it became a state to 1845, no Democrat

has won the presidency without Texas.

The Mondale strategy there is to try to repeat the pattern of the 1982 gubernatorial campaign when Mark White put together a coalition of middle-class whites and black and Hispanic voters on top of a huge voter registration drive to upset the Republican incumbent, William P. Clements.

Mondale strategists have made it clear that with the inclusion of Ms. Ferraro on the ticket, they count on the big industrial states of New York and Pennsylvania and hope for Ohio and Illinois.

With her immigrant background and blue-collar home district in New York City, Ms. Ferraro has given them new hope of winning from Mr. Reagan some of the blue-collar ethnic voters he won in 1980.

But a New York Times-CBS News Poll conducted immediately after her selection July 12 showed that while her selection generated enthusiasm among younger voters, it encountered resistance among the elderly and among middle-aged men.

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Miscellaneous Portable Electrical Measuring Meters and 1 each AC/DC Motor Test set for Motors up to 800 KW.
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The Case For Family Planning

By Robert R. M. Jones

WASHINGTON — The case for family planning is a familiar one. It is the case for a more equitable distribution of the world's resources, for a more sustainable environment, and for a more peaceful world. It is the case for a more just and more humane society.

Yet, in the face of these compelling arguments, many people still resist the idea of family planning. They see it as a threat to their religious beliefs, to their cultural traditions, and to their sense of identity.

But, as the world's population continues to grow, the need for family planning becomes ever more urgent. It is no longer a luxury, but a necessity for the survival of our planet and our species.

It is time that we all recognize the value of family planning and work together to make it a reality for everyone. Only then can we hope to create a more just, more peaceful, and more sustainable world for ourselves and for future generations.

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Israel's Labor Party May Win Knesset Plurality but Have Trouble Forming Coalition

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service



Yitzhak Shamir

JERUSALEM — Although all of Israel's major pollsters are now predicting that the Labor Party will win the largest number of seats in the elections Monday, Labor's ability to put together a coalition government remains in doubt.

With five days to go before Israel's 2.65 million eligible voters go to the polls to cast their ballots for the 11th parliament, the latest polls show Labor, led by Shimon Peres, with a solid, but in most cases shrinking, lead over the Likud bloc led by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

The most recent Smith poll, published by the Jerusalem Post on Friday, shows Labor winning 39.5 percent of the vote, down from 44 percent a month earlier, and Likud winning 29.5 percent, an increase of 1.5 percentage points over last month. A poll published by the newspaper Yedioth Ahronot the same day estimated Labor winning 51 seats to Likud's 41, after earlier showing Labor ahead 53 seats to 48.

No Israeli poll to date has indicated that Likud would win a plurality.

"It is still just too close to call — even if Labor wins the most seats," said Daniel J. Elazar, president of the Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs, a policy research institute.

That Labor could in essence win the election and still lose the government is due to the peculiarities of the Israeli electoral system and voting patterns.

No Israeli political party has ever won enough seats in the parliament, or Knesset — 61 out of 120 — to form a government on its own, without having to include coalition partners from the smaller parties.

As a result, political analysts in Israel believe it is quite possible that Labor could win more seats than the Likud bloc, but Likud could have more small parties ready to join it in a coalition.

Because of its stronger support among the small parties, Likud may need just 42 seats to be in a position to put together a government while

Labor would probably need 45, Mr. Elazar indicated.

The election, Mr. Elazar said, could produce at least three different scenarios, all of which now seem equally plausible.

In the first, Labor would win more seats than Likud, but could not put together a coalition. Even if Likud won only 42 seats, Likud could count on certain support from its ally, the rightist Tehiya party led by the former Israeli chief of staff, Rafael Eitan.

If Likud and Tehiya together could come close to 50 seats, they could form a government by striking a deal with the same religious parties that have been in the Likud government for the last seven years.

In the second scenario, Labor would win more seats than Likud and would be able to put together a government coalition.

The ideal situation for Labor would be to win 55 seats or more. That number, plus the number of votes expected to go to its sure allies, would

most likely put Labor over the 61-seat hurdle. The sure allies are Shulamit Aloni's Citizens Rights Party, Amnon Rubinstein's Shimi Party and the peace activist Lova Eliav. At a minimum, Labor would need to win at least 45 seats to have a serious hope of patching together any kind of coalition, Mr. Elazar maintained.

In the third scenario, Mr. Elazar said, large numbers of voters would abandon both major parties for small parties and Labor and Likud would each end up with less than 45 seats.

In that case, Mr. Elazar said, neither Labor nor Likud would be able to put together a winning coalition because each would need to include so many diverse small parties from both the extreme right and the extreme left that it would be impossible to convince them to work together in one government.

Under such conditions, Labor and Likud might try to form a national unity government — as Mr. Shamir has already suggested — or new elections might have to be called.



Shimon Peres

Israelis Say Assad Wants Brother to Succeed Him

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

TEL AVIV — President Hafez al-Assad of Syria appears to be grooming his brother, Rifaa al-Assad, as his successor, despite strong opposition from other members of the Syrian political leadership, according to Israeli sources familiar with the situation in Syria.

The Israeli sources, who spoke on the condition that they not be identified, said the succession struggle in Syria seemed to have the potential to become a civil war, since the president's health problems have stabilized and since Rifaa al-Assad went abroad to the Soviet Union and Switzerland.

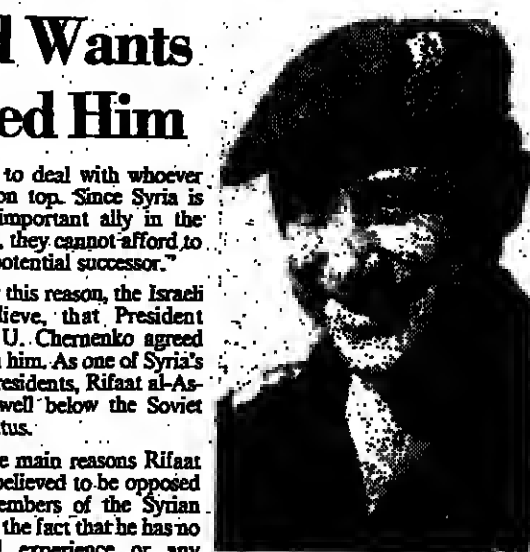
Since President Assad fell ill in November, elements of the Syrian leadership have been reported to be maneuvering for succession, with Rifaa al-Assad and his supporters in one camp and virtually all of the other Syrian political and military leaders in another.

Both sides attempted to position their military forces in and around Damascus to gain maximum strategic advantage in the event President Assad died suddenly, and this has produced a high degree of tension in the Syrian capital.

The Israeli sources believe that Rifaa al-Assad went to Moscow last month not because he was being banished by his brother, as some news reports indicated. Rather, he went at the president's suggestion to calm things in planning for his death and to build his personal status by meeting with the Russian military analysts.

Rifaa al-Assad is also expected to meet with French officials in Paris on July 24, after the Syrian government leaves Switzerland.

"The Soviets probably agreed to play along with building Rifaa up as a personality, since they really have no other choice," a source said. "The Soviets know that they have no real ability to influence the power struggle inside. They are going to let the Syrians do it."



Rifaa al-Assad

ing to have to deal with whoever comes out on top. Since Syria is their most important ally in the Middle East, they cannot afford to ignore any potential successor."

It was for this reason, the Israeli sources believe, that President Konstantin U. Chernenko agreed to meet with him. As one of Syria's three vice presidents, Rifaa al-Assad, 46, is well below the Soviet leader in status.

One of the main reasons Rifaa al-Assad is believed to be opposed by other members of the Syrian leadership is the fact that he has no international experience or any standing with Syria's main patron, the Soviet Union. His rivals are believed to fear that if the relatively inexperienced, and often brutal, Rifaa al-Assad were to take over, the stature and credibility of the whole leadership would be threatened and undermined.

"Rifaa seems to have drawn some lessons during the infighting of the last few months," an Israeli source said. "He wants to expand his power base beyond the physical military power of the Defense Companies."

The Defense Companies, which Rifaa al-Assad still effectively controls, is a 10,000-man military unit that has primary responsibility for controlling Damascus and protecting the Assad government. The Defense Companies are made up almost exclusively of Alawites, the minority Muslim sect to which the Assad family belongs.

Rifaa al-Assad was accompanied to Moscow by two of his most important rivals, General Ali Haidar, also an Alawite, who is commander of the Syrian special forces, and General Chirif Fayyad, the commander of Syria's Third Division.

The Israeli sources say they suspect that President Assad ordered the other two rival officials to leave the country with his brother to balance off Rifaa al-Assad's absence. There are rumors in Damascus,

Soviet Tries to Increase Its Influence in Lebanon

By Ihsan Hijazi

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Five months after the withdrawal of U.S. Marines from Beirut, the Soviet Union is trying to increase its influence in Lebanon.

The Soviet Union has offered military and economic aid, and Lebanese cabinet members have visited Moscow.

The government of President Amin Gemayel, however, appears reluctant to accept the Soviet offer of aid, hoping that the United States will be able to persuade Israel to withdraw from southern Lebanon.

The Soviet position has been strengthened not only by the decline of U.S. influence in Lebanon, but also by the emergence of Syria, a Soviet ally, as the main power in Lebanese politics.

Officials in the Soviet Union told Lebanese reporters recently that the departure of the United States and its allies in February was a victory for Moscow. The Soviet assessment was published in An-Nahar, a Beirut daily, and Assayad, a weekly.

Nabih Berri, the minister for southern Lebanon affairs and reconstruction, is now in Moscow. He was preceded by Walid Jumblatt, the minister of public works and tourism, who returned this month.

It was Mr. Berri's Moslem Shiite movement, Amal, and Mr. Jumblatt's Druze Moslem group, the Progressive Socialist Party, that defeated the Christian militia and the U.S.-supplied and U.S.-trained Lebanese Army in the Chuf mountains and Moslem West Beirut earlier this year.

A flow of Soviet-made weapons from Syria and Libya helped the Moslems win, and they forced Mr. Gemayel, a Christian, to scrap a troop withdrawal agreement with Israel that was mediated by the United States.

In March, the Soviet ambassador, Aleksandr A. Soldatov, who has been in Lebanon for 10 years, returned to his post after a five-month absence. After a new Lebanese cabinet was formed under Syrian auspices at the end of April, Mr. Soldatov gave Prime Minister Rashid Karami a letter from Soviet leaders expressing support and readiness to provide aid.

Soviet Force Is Felt in Afghan Villages

By Drew Middleton

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Soviet forces in Afghanistan have greatly disrupted rural communities that have been supporting the Afghan rebels, U.S. and NATO intelligence officials say.

U.S. and NATO intelligence officials say many villages that have provided food, water and shelter to Islamic rebels have been systematically destroyed by air strikes and armored forces.

They also say food distribution has been disrupted, livestock slaughtered and irrigation projects destroyed from the air.

The result, the analysts say, is that many village populations have fled to seek refuge away from combat areas, leaving the insurgents without the supplies they need.

Afghanistan had a population of about 15.5 million people when Soviet troops intervened at the last week of 1979. The Western analysts estimate that three million people have migrated to Pakistan and a half million more to Iran. They say at least another half million have been killed, wounded or driven from their homes.

But the analysts stress that even with such destruction of the insurgents' rural support, they doubt that the current number of Soviet troops can secure conditions that could enable them to withdraw.

An analyst notes that the Soviet troops lack the 10-to-1 advantage that strategists generally believe is necessary to defeat an insurgency. His analyst says the Russians could need "massive reinforcement" of their 105,000 troops.

At the same time, the analysts say they do not believe that the insurgents have the military capacity to drive out the Soviet Union's army and Air Force, which is supporting the Kabul government of abrak Karmal.

Moreover, the Russians, in the view of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization expert, will not leave until they have established a secure and friendly Afghanistan that will be politically independent but militarily dependent on the Soviet Union.

The Soviet forces appear to be following what a Western analyst calls "an enclave strategy." Intelligence officials said the troops had established strong positions in cities and towns along a major highway that runs south to Kabul from Nizhni Fyandzh on the Amu Darya river boundary between the two countries.

Soviet garrisons are strung along the highway like beads on a string, an analyst said. But unlike U.S. forces in Vietnam, the Russians have made no attempts to build fortified outposts outside the garrisons. Punitive actions against the rebels, the analysts said, are mounted from the garrisons in the spring and fall and from 12 major air bases.

An analyst said the Soviet forces have learned that they cannot depend on the Afghan Army for effective anti-guerrilla operations. Used recently, the Afghans were used for infantry with the Russians supplying air, artillery and armored support.

These tactics were not successful. As a result, the Russians have been forced to use their mechanized infantry and their version of U.S. Rangers and British commandos in attacks on insurgents.

Another consequence of earlier failures has apparently been the dilution of centralized command under which even minor operations had to be approved by a higher headquarters. In recent operations, small-unit commanders have been given wider latitude.

At the same time, pilots of Soviet helicopters, which now number about 340, have been instructed to fly higher to escape machine-gun fire and to call for high-altitude bombing.

The insurgents' weaponry has improved only marginally over the last six months. Their representatives in Peshawar and Islamabad in Pakistan continue to clamor for heavy weapons.

Western analysts say that the introduction of such heavy weapons would force the insurgents to use roads vulnerable to air attack and rob them of mobility along hill paths, their greatest advantage.

The desired solution, analysts say, is the wholesale supply of hand-held anti-aircraft and anti-tank missiles. Until such weapons are acquired in significant numbers, these sources fear that the Afghan insurgents will be virtually helpless against Soviet air and tank forces and that the Russian grip on the country will tighten inexorably.

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THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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CAPTAIN DREYFUS FOUND GUILTY BY THE COURT-MARTIAL.

SENTENCE. TEN YEARS IN PRISON. M. Marcel Perrot Says That a French Soldier is a Little Bit of a Hero.

FIVE FOR CONVICTION. TWO FOR ACQUITTAL. Extraordinary Charges Have Been Made Against a Little Bit of a Hero.

GOVERNMENT PRECAUTIONS. A Small Number of Steps to Be Taken to Prevent a Little Bit of a Hero.

A NEW APPROACH TO THE CASE. The Case of the Little Bit of a Hero.

THE JUDGES OF THE COURT-MARTIAL. The Case of the Little Bit of a Hero.

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NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	High	Low	Open
IBM	167 1/2	167 1/4	167 1/4	167 1/4	-1/4	1,100,000	IBM	167 1/2	167 1/4
AT&T	157 1/2	157 1/4	157 1/4	157 1/4	-1/4	1,000,000	AT&T	157 1/2	157 1/4
GE	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4	-1/4	1,000,000	GE	117 1/2	117 1/4
AMT	107 1/2	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	-1/4	1,000,000	AMT	107 1/2	107 1/4
IBM	167 1/2	167 1/4	167 1/4	167 1/4	-1/4	1,100,000	IBM	167 1/2	167 1/4

Dow Jones Averages									
Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	High	Low	Open
Dow Jones	1,107 1/2	1,107 1/4	1,107 1/4	1,107 1/4	-1/4	1,100,000	Dow Jones	1,107 1/2	1,107 1/4
Industrial	1,107 1/2	1,107 1/4	1,107 1/4	1,107 1/4	-1/4	1,100,000	Industrial	1,107 1/2	1,107 1/4
Transport	1,107 1/2	1,107 1/4	1,107 1/4	1,107 1/4	-1/4	1,100,000	Transport	1,107 1/2	1,107 1/4

NYSE Index									
Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	High	Low	Open
NYSE Index	1,107 1/2	1,107 1/4	1,107 1/4	1,107 1/4	-1/4	1,100,000	NYSE Index	1,107 1/2	1,107 1/4
Industrial	1,107 1/2	1,107 1/4	1,107 1/4	1,107 1/4	-1/4	1,100,000	Industrial	1,107 1/2	1,107 1/4

NYSE Closing									
Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	High	Low	Open
NYSE Closing	1,107 1/2	1,107 1/4	1,107 1/4	1,107 1/4	-1/4	1,100,000	NYSE Closing	1,107 1/2	1,107 1/4
Industrial	1,107 1/2	1,107 1/4	1,107 1/4	1,107 1/4	-1/4	1,100,000	Industrial	1,107 1/2	1,107 1/4

AMEX Diaries									
Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	High	Low	Open
AMEX Diaries	1,107 1/2	1,107 1/4	1,107 1/4	1,107 1/4	-1/4	1,100,000	AMEX Diaries	1,107 1/2	1,107 1/4
Industrial	1,107 1/2	1,107 1/4	1,107 1/4	1,107 1/4	-1/4	1,100,000	Industrial	1,107 1/2	1,107 1/4

NASDAQ Index									
Index	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	High	Low	Open
NASDAQ Index	1,107 1/2	1,107 1/4	1,107 1/4	1,107 1/4	-1/4	1,100,000	NASDAQ Index	1,107 1/2	1,107 1/4
Industrial	1,107 1/2	1,107 1/4	1,107 1/4	1,107 1/4	-1/4	1,100,000	Industrial	1,107 1/2	1,107 1/4

AMEX Most Actives									
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Symbol	High	Low
IBM	167 1/2	167 1/4	167 1/4	167 1/4	-1/4	1,100,000	IBM	167 1/2	167 1/4
AT&T	157 1/2	157 1/4	157 1/4	157 1/4	-1/4	1,000,000	AT&T	157 1/2	157 1/4

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Symbol	High	Low
IBM	167 1/2	167 1/4	167 1/4	167 1/4	-1/4	1,100,000	IBM	167 1/2	167 1/4
AT&T	157 1/2	157 1/4	157 1/4	157 1/4	-1/4	1,000,000	AT&T	157 1/2	157 1/4
GE	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4	-1/4	1,000,000	GE	117 1/2	117 1/4

NYSE Slumps to 5-Week Low

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange, unable to sustain an afternoon rally, skidded to a five-week low Thursday in a broadly based sell-off.

Wall Street professionals said the market was devastated much of the day by the second leg of a huge institutional selling program that began late Wednesday and carried over.

Investors apparently are concerned the economy's continued strength is going to force the Federal Reserve to tighten credit to the near future.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which plunged 11.26 points Wednesday, skidded 8.72 points to 1,107.92, the lowest level since it finished at 1,086.90 on June 15. The Dow's 18.33 gain in the three sessions prior to Wednesday has been wiped out.

Declines led advances 975-479 among the 1,955 issues traded.

Volume totaled 852 million shares, up from 76.6 million traded Wednesday.

Brokers said the second leg of a "monster" selling program that began Wednesday inhibited many investors. "It made everybody gun shy," said Peter Kelly of Drexel Burnham Lambert.

"Whenever there is a big program around, it always has an impact on other traders," said Alfred Goldman of A.G. Edwards, St. Louis. "And the latest one came after a three-day rally that was unimpressive. So the market appears to be headed toward its 1984 lows again."

Some traders stayed on the sidelines to await the Federal Reserve's post-market report that

M-1 Rises \$1.7 Billion

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, known as M-1, rose \$1.7 billion in the week ended July 9, increasing to \$546.2 billion from a revised \$544.5 billion the previous week, the Federal Reserve Board said Thursday.

The previous week's figure originally was reported as \$544.6 billion.

M-1 includes cash in circulation and money in checking and similar accounts. The \$1.7-billion total was less than expected.

The nation's money supply rose \$1.7 billion in the latest statistical period.

The Atlanta Fed said recent economic figures indicated the second-quarter gross national product grew at a 6.3 percent instead of 5.7 percent originally estimated.

If the GNP figures to be released Monday show such a growth, it could place more pressure on the Fed to maintain a restrictive credit policy.

ITT Corp., which was battered a week ago after announcing plans to slash its dividend, was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1 1/4 to 23 1/2. ITT said it could not explain the activity.

AT&T, which rose 1/2 Wednesday after reporting second-quarter earnings of 43 cents a share, was the second most active issue, up 1/4 to 17 1/2.

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Symbol	High	Low
IBM	167 1/2	167 1/4	167 1/4	167 1/4	-1/4	1,100,000	IBM	167 1/2	167 1/4
AT&T	157 1/2	157 1/4	157 1/4	157 1/4	-1/4	1,000,000	AT&T	157 1/2	157 1/4
GE	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4	-1/4	1,000,000	GE	117 1/2	117 1/4

"SWEAT OF THE SUN"

The price of gold has tarnished, aborting the fantasies of gold bugs and their gurus, among them the Aden sisters, the lissome lassies who persistently purr in their investment service that gold will gyrate over \$3400 an ounce; a prediction our researchers have ridiculed.

The Adens are sisters under the skin to promoters of gold seminars; "currency experts" who make great gobs of paper money, debunking "paper". The universal distribution of bullion and gold shares from High Priests of Finance to naive believers in the Pews has been articulated by C.G.R.; e distribution, e madness, that will join the ranks of the infamous South Sea Bubble as evidence of man's culpability and greed. The insecticide of rationality has destroyed gold bugs; still, there is tomorrow.

For once everyone is convinced that gold, a substance the Incas called the "Sweat of the Sun" cannot glitter again; it will. To convince the "Crowd" as to the efficacy of the "law of contrary reason" is as difficult as sneaking sunrise past a rooster.

Months ago, our analysts mocked the "consensus", writing... "Look for one more sledge hammer blow below \$360, before a sparkling rally occurs". The hammer has hit. Money never moves out of gold or any other commodity; it merely changes pockets. Every analyst and airline attendant has names of bonafide gold shares that have been pulverized; few appear on "buy lists" for, as always, the "Street" is selling into weakness, violating every shred of fiscal common sense.

As contrarians, we urge the Public to stash away ASA \$50, CHIEF CONSOLIDATED MINING, Pacific Coast Exchange \$9, HOMESTAKES \$21 and WESTERN DEEP LEVELS \$45, emulating the proverbs of "Power Elitists" and other perceptive iconoclasts who are absorbing at wholesale levels the discards of the disenchanted. The scenario in gold is reminiscent of the malaise that infected "The Street" in 1982, when the Dow was drooping below 800. At the depths of despair, our researchers wrote... "THE DOW WILL TOUCH 1,000 BEFORE HITTING 750", a prophecy that has been sustained. Buy Gold on every dip; march in cadence to the Elite, and ignore the bleatings of bears. Our current report delineates why the DJI will catapult over 1500, why the "barbarous relic" will regain its lustre; in addition, C.G.R. highlights incubating equities that could vault to prominence; "special situations" duplicating the success of prior "special situations" that advance 400% or more.

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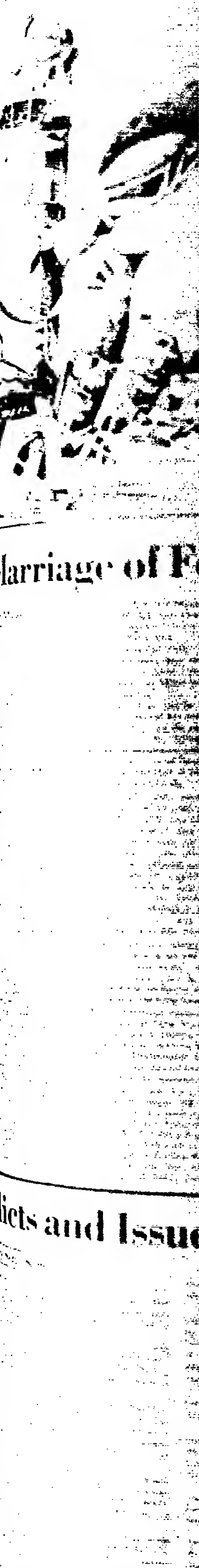
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AT&T	157 1/2	157 1/4	157 1/4	157 1/4	-1/4	1,000,000	AT&T	157 1/2	157 1/4
GE	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4	-1/4	1,000,000	GE	117 1/2	117 1/4

NYSE Most Actives									
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IBM	167 1/2	167 1/4	167 1/4	167 1/4	-1/4	1,100,000	IBM	167 1/2	167 1/4
AT&T	157 1/2	157 1/4	157 1/4	157 1/4	-1/4	1,000,000	AT&T	157 1/2	157 1/4
GE	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4	-1/4	1,000,000	GE	117 1/2	117 1/4

NYSE Most Actives									
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IBM	167 1/2	167 1/4	167 1/4	167 1/4	-1/4	1,100,000	IBM	167 1/2	167 1/4
AT&T	157 1/2	157 1/4	157 1/4	157 1/4	-1/4	1,000,000	AT&T	157 1/2	157 1/4
GE	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4	-1/4	1,000,000	GE	117 1/2	117 1/4

NYSE Most Actives									
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IBM	167 1/2	167 1/4	167 1/4	167 1/4	-1/4	1,100,000	IBM	167 1/2	167 1/4
AT&T	157 1/2	157 1/4	157 1/4	157 1/4	-1/4	1,000,000	AT&T	157 1/2	157 1/4
GE	117 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4	-1/4	1,000,000	GE	117 1/2	117 1/4



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Herald Tribune

WEEKEND

July 20, 1984

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Bernstein, Beyond 'Tahiti'

by Lon Tuck

FAIRFIELD, Connecticut — Leonard Bernstein has kept his own counsel about his new opera, "A Quiet Place," and during its performances in Houston last year, he seemed troubled. But now he says, "At last I am confident about it."

Drastically revised, the opera will have its first U.S. performance in its new form at the Kennedy Center in Washington on Sunday.

As a visitor enters Bernstein's studio, he is on the phone with the conductor John Mauceri, quizzing him about water damage done to the orchestral parts of "A Quiet Place."

"Something seeped into it, it was air-mailed [from Milan], but the trunk was not made of metal, which is a lesson to learn," says the 65-year-old musician whose celebrity began so early in life that only now does middle age seem to have settled in. You see it in the ever whiter, but still thick hair, and in the weightier figure. He had to turn 60 before lots of people stopped thinking of him as a prodigy.

As for the water damage, things were not so dire as feared; the skills of the Library of Congress in drying out the paper were remarkable. And it turned out that some of the final revisions, in red and blue magic markers, were the main losses (most still reasonably fresh in Bernstein's and Mauceri's minds). How good is Bernstein's memory? "Well," he replies cautiously, "it is unpredictable."

Still, it was a scare. "A Quiet Place" uses a very large orchestra — so much so that, explains Bernstein, "the first-violin parts run to over 100 pages."

IT IS late afternoon, and he points to the upright desk where he works in the studio (a former carriage house) at his meticulously tended country place. The desk is wide so that he can work on more than one thing at a time. The only music there is a piano score of "West Side Story." He is conducting it in a new recording this fall with Kiril Te Kanawa ("It's the perfect voice for Maria, at last").

"That's where I wrote 'Wonderful Town,'" Bernstein says, and other works, too. It is, after all, Bernstein who gave us the title of "Candide," the wit of "Wonderful Town," the breadth of "Serenade," the guttiness of "On the Waterfront," the sensibility of "Songfest," the commitment of "Mass," and the rapture of "West Side Story." He is a man of many talents (too many, a hostile Harper's magazine article argued last year, including a fondness for word puzzles. "I get all the British ones, like The Listener, The Guardian, The Observer, and so on," he says).

The diversity of Bernstein's life is reflected in the contents of this cozy, dark paneled place. There are the photographs of his principal mentor, the longtime Boston Symphony music director Serge Koussevitzky. Another is of Dimitri Mitropoulos, who preceded him at the New York Philharmonic. ("It was he who first told me that I was a conductor.") There are some surprises, such as two photos generously inscribed by Arturo Toscanini, whom Bernstein knew only in the last year. On the coffee table is a cigarette case inscribed "25th Reunion: Harvard University."

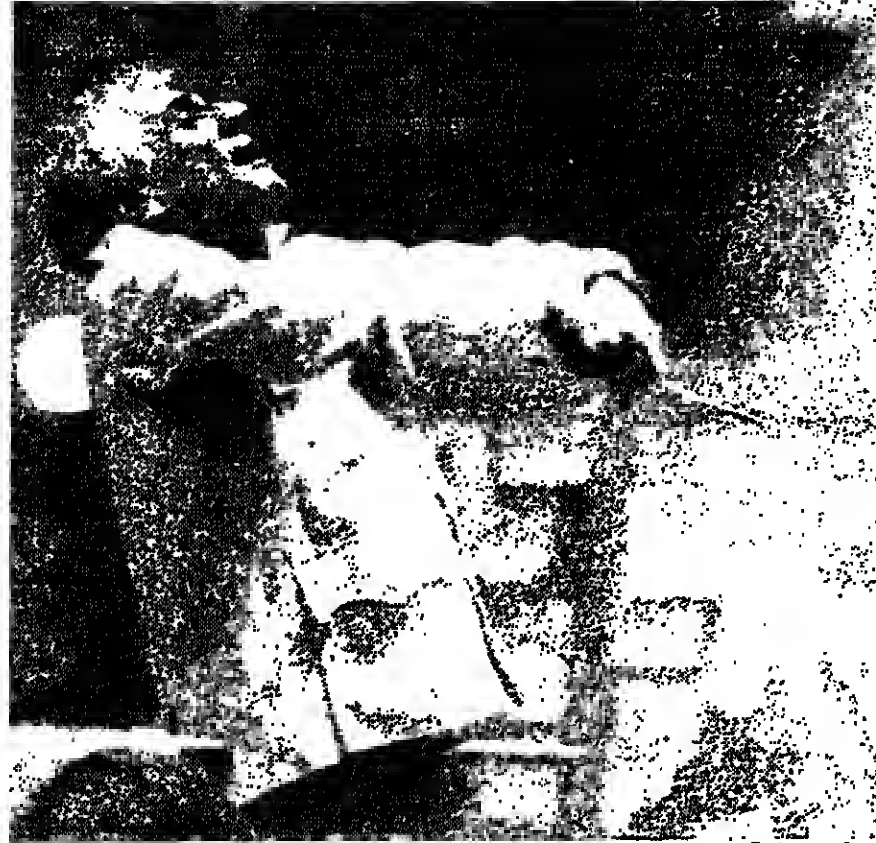
But the subject immediately on his mind is "A Quiet Place." It was little more than a year ago that it opened with the Houston Grand Opera to what might mildly be called mixed reviews. Bernstein himself had misgivings about what he had wrought, leading to delays in the openings at the other co-sponsoring companies, La Scala and the Kennedy Center. The result was major surgery, even by comparison with such extensive operatic rewrites as Puccini's "Madama Butterfly."

At one point he chorales, "You know, I do work for my living."

The original idea was to do "A Quiet Place" as a 30-years-later update on the portrait of a distraught suburban family that Bernstein portrayed in his work "Trouble in Tahiti" (those were the days when there was something innovative in writing about suburbia).

In Houston, "Trouble in Tahiti" came first, followed by "A Quiet Place." It was thought by many that the dramatic action of "A Quiet Place," combined with its occasional anachronism and the Mahlerian intensity of its symphonic interludes, did not grow credibly out of what Bernstein has called the satirical "lightness" of "Tahiti."

But since then there has been, among other things, his triumphant American tour with the group he conducts most often, the Vienna Philharmonic ("what an incredible



Leonard Bernstein.

orchestra!" and the success of "A Quiet Place" at La Scala.

At the Kennedy Center, as at La Scala, "Trouble in Tahiti" will be seen as a divided work, its separate parts becoming flashbacks in "A Quiet Place." As before, the central musical — and philosophical — moment grows out of a poignant passage in "Tahiti": Dinah and Sam, husband and wife, anticipate the emptiness of the life they seem destined to live together, in a lovely duet.

"And where is our garden with the quiet place? Why can't we try to find the way again?"

Their dream is not to be. "A Quiet Place" opens with Dinah's wake after a suicidal auto accident. Among many others, their estranged children, Dede and Junior (and Francois, Dede's husband and Junior's homosexual companion), gather for the occasion. Not a happy story, but in the new version the message seems more hopeful.

"It is now more Sam's story," and the story of the reconciliation of a family, says Bernstein. "That is really what the opera is all about." The composer has not changed his mind, though, about what he wants to say: "It is about what has happened to the American dream."

Bernstein takes no credit for this solution to the dramatic dilemma he was addressing — the disaster that faces a family in which the members cannot communicate until a death brings them back together.

The new version "was all John Mauceri's idea and nobody else's," Bernstein says about the conductor who will also direct "A Quiet Place" in Washington.

"Frankly," says Bernstein, "I wouldn't have guessed that it would work. But it was put to the test in Milan, with a non-English-speaking audience, and after all, one of the things it is about is the way we speak in our times. This is not the usual opera. There are no sword fights in this kind of opera. But it worked with the audience and the critics."

He is even in a good humor about some, though not all, of the darts thrown his way concerning "A Quiet Place." Of the main theme of the final duet between Sam and Dinah, he observes, with a slight tone of disparagement, "That's the one they call the 'Mistralgänger' melody." The first four notes are similar to some famous ones from Wagner's opera, but, says Bernstein, "I never occurred to me until somebody said so. Somebody else heard something from 'Tosca' in there, but I couldn't buy that. And you know people are always hearing Stravinsky in my music, though no one ever used material from other composers more than Stravinsky himself."

BERNSTEIN first came to New York from his native Boston, after his graduation from Harvard, to conduct. And that was several years before his legendary debut with the New York Philharmonic in place of the ailing Bruno Walter.

"It was Dimitri [Mitropoulos] who first told me that I had to come to New York," he

says. "I remember the time. Hitler had just invaded Poland, and I thought it was the end of the world. Then I auditioned for Fritz Reiner in Philadelphia. And I started being a conductor."

"The only difference, though, was that I was also a composer. But they don't entirely conflict, because as a conductor I can identify with a composer — when I am lucky I am a composer. It entitles me to show the creative side."

In that sense Bernstein is similar to Gustav Mahler, but he does not mention that as conductor of the New York Philharmonic it was he more than anyone who brought about the contemporary popularity of Mahler's works. In his studio, there is a whole wall devoted to Mahler, who himself was once the conductor of the Philharmonic — programs, photographs and whatnot.

Bernstein discusses the increasingly rare Mahlerian combination of the composer-conductor. What, he is asked, has he had to sacrifice to be both? "That's one reason why I don't conduct much opera any more. It is my loss not to conduct it." And he adds, a little puzzlingly, "I never really had a career. Conducting is really just a thing."

At another point Bernstein is talking about how novocaine music often mimics the patterns of singing, but can sustain longer lines. "Instrumentalists have it easier. That's what symphonic music is all about. It goes on longer than the breath. Just imagine singing the allegretto of the Beethoven Seventh Symphony. It couldn't be done."

To emphasize his point, he leaps in his piano to play Chopin's D-flat Nocturne. It must be years since Bernstein has given a piano recital, and he says it has been "more than a year since I have played a concerto."

OBVIOUSLY, Bernstein is relieved that the task of writing "A Quiet Place" is substantially behind him, and he seems considerably more serene than he was in Houston a year ago. He talks optimistically, excited about the future.

He dismisses the notion that conductors get so much exercise that they live to the ripest old ages. "It's just not true," he says. "And the ones that do are mostly the ones whose wives run their lives and their life styles." (Bernstein's own wife, Felicia Montalegre, died in 1978 of cancer at age 56.)

And raising his scotch and water, he says with a chuckle, "I drink. I smoke and I screw around."

"But I think I have got several more operas in me," Bernstein says. He's going to be taking some time off from conducting for a few months. "I have an exciting idea for an opera. It's a big one."

His long planned project of making an opera of Vladimir Nabokov's "Invitation to a Beheading" has been ditched, though.

"It's a great story, but the trouble with it is music is that the title character doesn't have anything to say. After all, she's just 13."

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James R. Jones, The New York Times

The Marriage of Food and Beer

by Bryan Miller

NEW YORK — For generations of Americans beer has been a quaffing beverage, simple and straightforward, brewed for those who could put away a six-pack after a softball game or at a backyard picnic. So the notion of pairing specific beers with certain foods was rarely a serious issue.

Today beer is taking on new sophistication with the flood of imported brands on the U.S. market — more than 200 — and the use of small breweries from coast to coast. There are light-bodied pilsners, dark German bocks, English and Canadian ales, hearty Irish stouts and porters, steam beer and more. With such a varied selection of types and flavors, it may be time to consider beer, like wine, as a complement to food.

"I feel very strongly that beer should be thought of in this light," said Michael Jackson, editor of "The World Guide to Beer" (Exeter Books) and "The Pocket Guide to Beer" (Perigee Books).

Beer connoisseurs use a lexicon similar to that of wine lovers, describing brews as having bouquet, asstringency, bitterness, body, richness and aftertaste. It makes perfect sense, they contend, to think about how these characteristics marry with particular foods.

"When you eat food that is full-flavored, such as red meat, you need a beer with lots of flavor," said Matthew Reich, owner of the fledgling Old New York Beer Co., which produces New Amsterdam Amber. Reich, who taught courses in beer appreciation before getting into the business, said beer with good balance of body, which comes from malt, and bitterness, which comes from hops, can enhance a tasty meat dish far better than "bland quaffing beers."

Of course, Reich's New Amsterdam, an amber beer with a red tint, flowery aroma and faintly sweet flavor, falls into that category, but he is quick to add that many others do as well. Those could include products of smaller breweries, called "microbrewers," such as William S. Newman in Albany, anchor Steam in San Francisco and Sierra Nevada in Chico, California, as well as some

of the more flavorful Mexican imports such as Carta Blanca and Dos Equis, both of which are slightly flowery with a touch of caramel in the aroma.

"To tell you the truth," Reich said, "if I were eating a really spicy meal, say an Indian curry or Sichuan food, I probably would go with Budweiser or Miller because they are so thirst-quenching."

Beer, like wine, can be characterized by isolating its several key components: body, which can be felt on the palate as well as in the stomach — the "filling" sensation; asstringency or bitterness, similar to tannins in wine, and intensity of flavor. Once you recognize those qualities in beers it is easier to match them with foods.

"With rich foods, such as those with sauces that tend to coat your tongue, you need a beer with lots of asstringency to cleanse the palate," said Joseph Owades, director of the Center for Brewing Studies, an independent organization in San Francisco, and an international consultant on brewing techniques. He suggests almost any all-malt beer, such as German pilsners or English ales or beers. Some widely available here include Dinkelacker, DAB and Spaten from West Germany and Whitehead, Watney, Courage and Bass from Britain.

Jackson concurs, giving an edge to the ales. "English ales are the cabernet sauvignons of the beer world," he said in a telephone interview from his London home. "They are full in flavor without being too heavy, and at the same time they are fruity."

At the American Festival Cafe in Rockefeller Center in New York, part of a new three-restaurant complex, 13 American beers are offered. Andrew Young, director of restaurant development for the complex, says waiters are trained to explain characteristics of beers to customers.

"If someone asks for a hamburger and a Heineken we might ask if the customer would like to try something a little different to drink, such as a Ballantine India Pale Ale or a Fred Koch Jubilee Porter," Young said. "With a light dish such as a pasta salad we might suggest a Rolling Rock, Cold Spring Export or a Lone Star, which are lighter."

These regional beers, from Pennsylvania,

Minnesota and Texas, are light American-style lagers.

Young said customers had been enthusiastic about experimenting. "We have been open only four weeks and we've sold 10 cases of Prior Double Dark, which is a lot for an unknown beer," he said. Prior Double Dark, made by C. Schmidt & Sons of Philadelphia, is a full-bodied copper-colored beer with what some describe as a "malty" flavor and smooth aftertaste.

Seafood and shellfish prepared without heavy sauces, particularly boiled lobster, go well with lighter beers — most American brands or the lighter Canadian ales such as Moosehead and Molson. The exception might be oysters, which many beer lovers say go beautifully with dry English or Irish stout.

"I never could explain it very well," Jackson said, "but there is something about a dry stout that brings out the best in oysters. It has that sort of dry, tangy sensation that you might expect would drown out oysters, but it doesn't." Howard Hillman, author of "The Gourmet Guide to Beer," calls Guinness Stout and Oyster "a marriage that was made in heaven."

The consumption of Japanese and Chinese beers with Oriental food may have more to do with the "hot dogs taste better at the ball park" syndrome than any natural affinity, some beer experts comment. Oriental beers are, by and large, brewed in a German style established under the tutelage of German brewers. Kirin is a malty, filling beer; Sapporo is slightly more bitter, and Suntory is one of the lightest. Most Oriental beers are made with a combination of malt and rice.

"It may seem strange, but somehow I enjoy a beer blended with rice with Chinese food," said Taylor Lumia, who helped develop the beer list at the Joe Allen Restaurant in New York — 15 bottled beers and five drafts.

There is a lack of consensus about beer and spicy Oriental food. Some say a quaffing beer is what is required, while others, such as Jackson, favor a dark German beer in the Munich style such as Spaten.

The same might be said for Southern Ital-

Continued on page 9

Conflicts and Issues of a Soviet Establishment Playwright

by Serge Schmemmann

MOSCOW — In the 35 years since his first play, "Her Friends," was staged in Moscow, Viktor S. Rozov says he has been regularly asked why he focuses so often on the conflict between children and parents.

"At first I used to answer that youth is the future, that the young are a force for life, etc. This was untrue, or only partially true. I said the playwright, one of whose most popular plays, "The Nest of the Wood Grouse," is having a limited run at the Public Theater in the New York Shakespeare Festival.

"Then," Rozov continued, "I began saying that theater is based on conflict, that a youth of 15 or 16 is an organism filled with sap, but that he had a primitive understanding of life, and so the conflict of youthful emotion and a complex world was an inherently dramatic situation. But this too was not true. The truth is this: I don't select my subjects. They select me."

If so, the choice seems to have been propitious. In a country where theater labors under a system of strict censorship, Rozov's dramas, often exploring moral issues through conflicts within a Soviet family, have become fixtures of Soviet theater repertoires, regularly packing theaters they play in.

At the age of 70, Rozov is something of an elder statesman in the cultural establishment, giving frequent lectures or contributing to the literary press on the perils of television, the threat to the environment by the evils of bureaucratic callousness. His is the voice of socialist morality — his villains are the careerists, his heroes are youthful idealists.

The title of "The Wood Grouse," Rozov explained, derives from a strange attribute of the bird: "When it emits its love song, it becomes blind to its own feet and can be taken with bare hands."

"The father in the play [played in New York by Eli Wallach] is like that. He is so wrapped up in his job and career that he cannot see what is happening in his own house, in his own nest."

The conflicts on which the drama is built, likewise, need no explaining for Soviet audiences. The strains between a father caught up in a typically Soviet apparatchik's career — bartering favors, buttering up foreigners, callously assessing the impact on his career of the suicide of a colleague's son — and his introspective daughter and independent-minded son are couched in thoroughly Soviet experiences and images.

The climax of the play is a case in point. The quiet daughter Iskra (played in New York by Mary Beth Hurt) tries to seek solace for her despair before the icons her father collects as works of art.

"She looks at the icons and suddenly falls to her knees," reads the stage direction. "She tries to cross herself, but does not know how. She crosses her arms on her chest." Her father and her ambitious husband (played by Dennis Boutsikaris) catch her in this position, and in fury the father demands that she spit at the icons.

The confrontation is snapped by the mother (played by Anne Jackson), a thoroughly domesticated housewife who suddenly transforms into the front-line nurse she once was and lashes into the husband with a violence that drives him into retreat.

"It's a terrible, terrible scene," Rozov said. "Iskra's nature is earnest, withdrawn. She cannot share her grief even with her mother. But when her soul becomes overfilled, particularly with grief, she must turn to someone. So she appeals to God."

"I don't know if she's a believer. During the war, I heard grown people, nonbelievers, scream two words: 'Mama! Lord!' In these critical moments they were searching for something, somewhere."

On the Soviet stage, the shock effect of a young woman appealing to God in the home of a high official is strong, and rare is the Russian who would fail to sympathize with her or to share her father's panic.

But other elements in the scene bear equal witness to Rozov's skill in marshaling the images of Soviet life. There's the thoroughly Russian mother, meek and submissive until her offspring is threatened, and then erupting into a formidable moral force. The daughter, too, is easily identifiable. She shares a name, Iskra, with Lenin's underground newspaper, and is an investigative reporter — one of whom every Soviet newspaper has in order to check on the grievances of readers. She is the closest Soviet equivalent to a champion of the downtrodden.

This is Rozov's world, a Soviet home where moral conflicts pit the young against the old, where social ideals clash with bureaucratic cynicism. It may not be grist for scandal, official repression, confrontation with the censors or any of the other elements so often associated with good writing in the Soviet Union. But then Rozov's popularity among viewers of all hues, and the respect he commands even among more daring writers, may be evidence that a Soviet work of art does not invariably need controversy to catch on.

The notion is one Rozov likes to spoof. He recounts the story of a French playwright who sent the draft of a new drama to a lady with a note attached apologizing that it was not even banned.

Still, taking pot shots at pompous bureaucrats can generate some displeasure in a society largely run by such people. Rozov's latest play, "Small Boar," was being readied for the stage two years ago when it was abruptly blocked by the Union of Writers. The subject, a youth whose high-placed papa suffers a political reversal, seems to have struck too close to home for popular consumption. Rozov, however, sidesteps political talk of this sort, and he expressed confidence that "Small Boar" would make it to the stage by year's end.

He denied the notion that the Soviet context compelled him to be circumspect in his imagery or plot. "In drama you do not say anything straight out," he said. "The play then loses its undercurrent,

its subtext, its second level. A play is a special type of literature. I can write 'I love you' and make it mean 'I hate you.' The viewer understands."

Rozov said he was convinced that American audiences would understand his world. "The type of person who starts a career and then becomes blind to everything else is, unfortunately, a type that exists everywhere in the new world," he said. [Writing in the New York Times, Frank Rich said "The Nest of the Wood Grouse" "turns out to be as square and slick — and in its best passages as enjoyable and well-acted — as a Broadway domestic comedy of the old school." Benedict Nightingale, also in The Times, wrote that it "seems wrong" for Rozov's play to be part of a season of East European "dissent" work, but concluded that "It's a refreshingly brave play, worth discovering by any American who wants to know what's being thought and even said in the capital city of the ideological foe."]

Rozov is not unknown in the United States. An early play of his, "Always Living," which he wrote while recuperating from a war wound, was made into the film "The Cranes Are Flying," which was a major success in the United States in the 1960s, and another of his plays, "From Night Till Noon," was staged at the University of Kansas. He has visited the United States several times, he said.

Rozov was invited to be in New York for the opening of "The Nest of the Wood Grouse" but his trip fell victim to the far-reaching freeze on Soviet-American relations that has been in force in Moscow since the invasion of Afghanistan and has intensified in recent months.

For Rozov, however, the United States means, first and foremost, musicals. "I love musicals most of all," he said with fervor. "Delightful! This is your creation, your achievement, and in this you are the greatest masters. I saw 'Chorus Line.' 'Hello Dolly.' Oh, how I love musicals!"

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TRAVEL

Ways of Living the Château Life Around France

by Joseph Fitchett

QUIMPER, France — On Friday night, it was dinner with Count Christian de Broc and his fiancée, a painter and the daughter of a neighboring aristocrat, at their favorite local bistro. The next day the count borrowed a friend's outboard-motorboat to run up along the Odet River, an estuary bordering his and other large private properties, lined for miles by woods brightened by giant pink rhododendrons. On Sunday, a local family held a daylong christening party in a green-and-white striped tent on the lawn, while we indulged in some traditional sightseeing.

We were staying, for 250 francs a night (about \$30), in the Château Le Perennou, a crenellated, mulioned 16th-century pile reshaped over the centuries by idiosyncratic de Brocs. We prowled the grounds at leisure, with no crowds or guides, admiring the ruined Roman bath by the river and the rare trees planted a century ago by the count's great-uncle. The 18th-century master bedroom had a soothing view across the grounds to the river, as well as an adjoining modern bathroom, in a tower.

Unlike the British gentry, who long ago opened their stately homes to paying visitors, French chateaux, or château owners, have been more aloof, unwilling or unable to admit the public. Count de Broc, 42, is one of a new generation of French aristocrats who are trying to save their estates by taking in paying guests — helping to pay the bills, while preserving the exclusive feeling of their domains.

It is possible to tour France spending every night in a château. The degree of comfort varies, from the grandiose to the noble stiff-upper-lip, and the facilities may

be spartan or run to private tennis courts and stables. But the cost usually compares favorably with modern hotel accommodation in France, and for families, big château bedrooms are almost always a bargain.

There are two approaches. The easy one requires getting a new guidebook to French historic buildings that have been turned into hotels. Titled "Guide de la Vie de Château," by the French food critic and travel writer Philippe Couderc, it is a well-organized and opinionated listing of 200 château-hotels that you can call up and book.

Another approach is the one described above in Brittany, through a new Paris-based travel association called Demeures Club. Run by the energetic Bertrand Laffillé, 33, it aims to provide a flow of congenial paying guests to nearly 50 French châteaux normally not open to the public. As a result, the guests are usually alone in the château with their hosts.

The club is one of a number of new organizations that offer accommodation in châteaux and historic buildings. The difference with Demeures Club, Laffillé says, is that it offers not "a disguised form of traditional hotels" as he puts it, but a real welcome. To avoid classification as commercial establishments under French tax law, the properties do not have restaurants, but often the owner is willing to organize a meal whose costs he shares with his guests.

"The role of the club is to fit people and destinations so that it's comfortable for both guest and host," says Laffillé. "Whatever you want, a quiet weekend where you have the wing of an austere château to yourself, or a busy weekend with an energetic hostess, or a relaxed weekend in a château and working farm run by a young couple, or just spectacular accommodations near the Riviera, we can work it out."

Laffillé is hoping to extend the service to other countries in Europe. "Why do people always want to travel to exotic places when the most interesting change possible involves entering another world, which may be only 100 kilometers away by road but is centuries distant in history and social outlook?" he asks.

He also has a sense of theater. He recently sent a musician friend to a château for a week of solitary rehearsing before a concert, then persuaded the owner to take, instead of payment, two concerts on demand. The first produced a great party in Paris, the second convinced the chateleine to start a small annual music series in her château.

To keep the personal contact that persuaded the circle of château owners to open their doors, Laffillé insists on having clients join his club, which costs 800 francs (about \$90) and requires a little chat with a member or with Laffillé. The chat — partly to screen out applicants likely to pocket silver snuff boxes, partly a get-acquainted session to help match client and château — sounds a nuisance, but Laffillé can make things happen fast. During this year's French Open tennis tournament in Paris, Don Budge, the former American tennis star, met Laffillé on a Tuesday and by Sunday was heading out of Paris for a 10-day swing through Demeures Club châteaux.

Count de Broc, whose château is near Quimper, seems to embody the spirit of the Laffillé venture. The youngest son in a family of 10, he went to work for a French publisher in Canada because his father had warned that death duties on the estate would oblige the family to sell.

Indeed, at his death in 1980, no one wanted to take the 15-room château as part of the inheritance except Christian. "I was dreaming of keeping it, these buildings are

part of France's heritage, so I quit my job and came home to do whatever I had to do," he says.

Since then, he has taken a plumbing course (a key skill in château-owning), befriended the local tourism council, boned up on trees so he can conduct tours around the botanical gardens he is slowly reclaiming from the woods and, finally, decided to take in guests through Demeures Club.

Some château owners are pleased, others are irate, particularly those who have been taking in guests secretly (to avoid taxes) and fear the competition. The local tourist officials are delighted. "I'm willing to do anything to save the property, except compromise aesthetically by defacing the architecture," de Broc says. Most important, he enjoys explaining his cherished inheritance to visitors.

For him and for Laffillé, the visits are a two-way exchange, giving visitors a peek at the rarified world of country noblemen — and giving the château dwellers a breath of fresh air. "Too many people who live in these places think that just living here is all they need to know about the world," de Broc said. Laffillé is sharper-tongued: "So many people are outclassed by the property they inherit. What I'm looking for are theatrical properties, personable owners and slightly adventurous guests." He has a long list of new, unlikely friendships that have sprung up through the club, which he keeps secret, just as he refuses to divulge the club's list of châteaux, insisting that clients pass through the Paris office (at 5 Place du Marché Saint-Catherine, Paris 4; tel: 271.15.93).

Similar organizations include Vieilles Maisons Françaises, at 93 Rue de l'Université, Paris 7, tel: 551.07.02, and Echanges Culturels, 40 Rue de Richelieu, tel: 260.07.82, both of which offer accommoda-

tions in selected châteaux, some not normally open to the public, and organize tours throughout France.

THE well-researched, clearly presented "Guide de la Vie de Château" is less ambitious and more direct, listing 200 châteaux all over France that operate as hotels. Couderc, whose weekly travel pages in the conservative newspaper Minute range from acerbic to enthusiastic, provides a personal view of each establishment, rather than stars, crossed cutlery or other symbols.

The most "cultural" château, he says, is the Hôtel de l'Angleterre in Paris, a former British embassy that appears in Proust and where Ernest Hemingway once stayed. The bedrooms are grandiose and memories divine, but Couderc prefers the nearby Relais Christine, a royal priory under Henry IV that has been modernized with flair and comfort.

And the most welcoming château-hotel? Manoir Vannaud, near Mont-Saint-Michel. The owner, the Vicomtesse de Pontbriand, specializes in local cuisine, using vegetables grown in her garden. The most American château is what he calls the Château de la Chèvre d'Or, in Eze on the Riviera, which frames its pool over the Mediterranean in medieval cloisters. Most snobbish? The Château du Besset, in the Rhone Valley midway between Lyon and Avignon, which Couderc says has been transformed into one of the most beautiful hotels in the world. Fancy cooking, rooms at 1,100 francs a night, but every room a suite, tennis, riding, a pool.

The most successful château? The 18th-century Château de Craon in the Loire Valley, with six bedrooms where the count and countess of Guébriant take paying guests. Most magnificent? The Château de Roussan,



Christian de Broc at home.

near Avignon, where the labyrinth of hex and hidden pools with mysterious statues complemented by the gentle tone of châteaux' living rooms and bedrooms. Couderc's listings also include "most agreeable" and other warning expressions.

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

SALZBURG, Festival (tel: 42541).
CONCERT — July 30: Vienna Chamber Ensemble (Mozart, Schubert).
OPERA — July 26, 30: "Macbeth" (Verdi).
July 29: "Cosi fan tutte" (Mozart).
July 31: "Der Rosenkavalier" (Strauss).
VIENNA, Bosendorfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51).
RECEITAL — July 26: Raimund Trimmel cello, Alfred Wittenberger guitar (Bach, Handel, Szymanowski).
THEATRE — Through July: "The Importance of Being Earnest" (Wilde).

ENGLAND

LEWES, Glyndebourne Festival Opera (tel: 81.24.11).
OPERA — July 21: "Cosi fan tutte" (Mozart).
July 22, 24, 28, 31: "Arabella" (Strauss).
July 23, 25, 29: "Le nozze di Figaro" (Mozart).
LONDON, Arts Council (tel: 629.94.95).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 14: "Samuel Johnson."
Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).
Barbican Hall — Royal Philharmonic Orchestra — July 22: Thomas Vanburgh conductor (Rossini, Bruch, Mozart).
Chamber Orchestra of Europe — July 23: Alexander Schneider conductor (Schumann, Dvorak).
London Symphony Orchestra — July 23: Geoffrey Simon conductor (Tchaikovsky).
Philharmonia Orchestra — July 27: Paavo Berglund conductor (Schumann, Elgar, Beethoven).
Barbican Theatre — Royal Shakespeare Company — July 28, 30, 31: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare).

DOMINION THEATRE (tel: 580.95.62).

London Festival Ballet — July 23-26: "Onegin" (Cranko, Tchaikovsky).
July 27-31: "Giselle" (Coralli/Perrot, Adam).
Royal Albert Hall (tel: 927.42.96).
CONCERTS — Philharmonia Orchestra — July 21: Bernard Haitink conductor (Holst, Walton).
BBC Symphony Orchestra and Chorus — July 23: Andrew Davis conductor (Tippett).
London Symphony Orchestra — July 27: Yuri Simonov conductor (Brahms, Bartok).
English Chamber Orchestra — July 31: Sir Alexander Gibson conductor (Mozart).
Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66).
Royal Ballet — July 21, 23, 27, 31: "The Sleeping Beauty" (Petipa, Tchaikovsky).
July 26 and 28: "Romeo and Juliet" (Prokofiev).
Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 13: "Robots."

FRANCE

NICE, Jazz Festival (tel: 92.09.09).
JAZZ — July 23: Hot Antic Jazz Band, Claude Luter, Maxime Saury.
July 27: Benoit Blue Boy, Nancy Holloway.
PARIS, Centre Culturel Wallonie-Bruxelles (tel: 278.81.95).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Masterpieces" (Aledinsky, Corneille, Picasso, Pignon, Singier, others).
Eglise St-Germain-des-Près (tel: 549.14.83).
RECEITAL — July 27: Alain Mabrit organ (Origny, Bach, Messiaen).
Eglise St-Severin (tel: 633.87.61).
RECEITALS — July 24: Nicanor Zabaleta harp (Handel, Debussy).
July 26: The Chillingham Quartet (Haydn, Schubert).

FACULTÉ DE DROIT D'ASSAS (tel: 549.14.83).

CONCERT — July 30: Orchestre Symphonique Franco-Allemand, Jean Thorel conductor (Bali, Saint-Saens).
Le Petit Journal (tel: 326.28.59).
JAZZ — July 23: V.S.O.P. Ragtime Band.
July 24: Tuxedo Blue Six.
Mairie du 5e Arrondissement (tel: 549.14.83).
RECEITAL — July 31: Jean-François Kugel piano (Bali).
Musée Carnavalet (tel: 549.14.83).
RECEITAL — July 25: Paul O'Dette lute (Bachard, Dowland).
Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 265.12.73).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 25: "Masterpieces of 17th and 18th Century Tapestry."
Opéra (tel: 742.57.50).
BALLET — July 21: "Noces" (Nijinska, Stravinsky).
Salle de la Chapelle (tel: 340.55.17).
CONCERT — July 21: Ensemble a Sei Voci (Ingenieri).

GERMANY

BERLIN, Kaiser-Friedrich-Gedächtnis-Kirche (tel: 31.90.01).
RECEITALS — July 22: Peter Siegle organ (Bach).
July 29: Christopher Herrick organ (Bach).
Parkhaus in the English Gardens (tel: 90.52.34).
RECEITAL — July 27: Alan Marks piano (Schubert).
HEIDELBERG, Theater der Stadt (tel: 589.800).
OPERA — July 28: "La Cenerentola" (Rossini).
MUNICH, Bayerische Staatsoper (tel: 22.13.16).
OPERA FESTIVAL — July 24: "Rienzi" (Wagner).
July 25 and 29: "Adriana Lecouvreur" (Cilea).
July 26, 28, 30: "The Turn of the Screw" (Britten).
July 27: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart).
Munich Philharmonie Summer Festival (tel: 260.73.14).
Munich Philharmonic Orchestra — July 25 and 26: Lorin Maazel conductor (Brahms, Bruckner).
Schleissheim Palace (tel: 35.22.37).
CONCERTS — Munich Chamber Orchestra — July 21 and 22: Hans Stadlmair conductor (Mozart, Haydn, Schubert, Ravel).

GREECE

ATHENS, Festival (tel: 322.14.59/322.31.11).
CONCERTS — July 23 and 24: Nana Mouskouri.
July 30-31: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra.
THEATRE — July 21: Karolos Koun's Art Theater — "Prometheus Bound" (Aeschylus).
July 28 and 29: State Theater of Northern Greece — "The Suppliants" (Aeschylus).

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, Arts Center (tel: 528.06.26/529.91.21).
EXHIBITIONS — July 26-Aug. 1: "Paintings by Chau Tsun-Chi." July 27-Aug. 1: "Stones for Eternity." Wong Keng Hong.
RECEITALS — July 27: Young Master instrumentalists from Hong Kong Chinese Youth Orchestra.
July 31: Leung Yue Yan/Chan Wing Sang guitar.

ITALY

FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale (tel: 21.62.53).
BALLET — July 25, 26, 28: "Romeo and Juliet" (Cranko/Fascilla, Prokofiev).
PARMA, Piazza Duomo (tel: 251.43.77).

CONCERTS — July 22 and 25:

Emilia-Romagna Symphony Orchestra, Gherardo Neuhold conductor (Beethoven).

JAPAN

TOKYO, Kabuki-Za (tel: 541.31.31).
THEATRE — To July 25: Grand Kabuki.
Shinjuku Bunka Center (tel: 350.11.41).
OPERA — Nikkai Opera/Tokyo Philharmonic Orchestra — July 21 and 22: "The Merry Widow" (Lehar).
Taikukan Gym (tel: 408.61.91).
CIRCUS — To July 29: Bolshoi Animal Circus.

LUXEMBOURG

LUXEMBOURG, Wiltz Festival (tel: 961.99).
JAZZ — July 29: Chick Corea.
RECEITAL — July 22: Guy Lukowski guitar, André Noiret flute (Sors).
THEATRE — July 28: "The Misanthrope" (Moliere).

MONACO

MONTE-CARLO, Palais Princier (tel: 50.76.54).
CONCERTS — Monte-Carlo Philharmonic Orchestra — July 22: Rafael Frubbeck de Burgos conductor (Haydn, Albeniz).
July 25: Lawrence Foster conductor (Dvorak, Chopin).
July 29: Marek Janowski conductor (Weber, Mozart, Schumann).

NORWAY

MOLDE, Jazz Festival (tel: 537.79/552.67).
JAZZ — July 23: Festival All Stars, Freddie Hubbard trumpet.
July 24: B. B. King Big Blues Band.
July 25: Vocal Summit.
July 26: Miles Davis Group.

SPAIN

MADRID, Centro Cultural Conde Duque (tel: 248.10.00).
OPERA — July 21 and 22: "La Traviata" (Verdi).
Palacio de Velázquez (tel: 274.77.75).
EXHIBITION — To July 29: "New German Painting."
Teatro de la Zarzuela (tel: 429.12.16).
BALLET — National Ballet of Spain — July 21 and 22: "Rimosa" (Lorca, Nieto)/"Medea" (Granero, Santúcar).

SWITZERLAND

GSTAAD-SAANEN, Festival (tel: 304.10.55).
RECEITALS — July 27: Alberto Lysy violin, Guy Lukowski guitar, Niall Edward Brown cello (Vivaldi, Dvorak).
July 30: Alberto Lysy violin, Edith Fischer piano (Schumann, Brahms).

MONTREUX, Jazz Festival (tel: 632.34.66).

JAZZ — July 21: David Grisman Quartet, Tony Ashton, Dee Dee Bridgewater, J. J. Johnson Sextet, Nat Adderley, Koinonia and others.

ZURICH, Grossmünster Kirche (tel: 252.78.52).
RECEITAL — July 26: Hansjörg Leuter/Sehn Jörg Leuter organ.
Museum Bellver (tel: 251.43.77).
EXHIBITION — To Aug. 12: "Jewelry in Paris: 1860-1960."

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).
EXHIBITION — To Sept. 9: "From Degas to Calder: Sculpture

The Art of Vacationing

by Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK — Vacations are supposed to be fun, relaxing, get-away-from-it-all times that restore the soul, if not the body and mind. Leisure-time experts say that for most people vacations are an essential ingredient in an emotionally well-balanced life, a time that helps to make work during the rest of the year enjoyable, or at least bearable. For those in emotionally intense professions, vacations can be vital to countering burnout. And for some workaholics, who might otherwise work themselves into an early grave, vacations can even be lifesaving.

So why do so many vacationers fail to have a good time and return as stressed, anxious or depressed as they were before they left? Researchers who have studied the pleasures and pitfalls of vacationing Americans have isolated many reasons. Based on their findings — and sometimes on their personal vacation experiences as well — they can offer suggestions that may help to improve your vacation. Here are some factors worth taking into consideration:

STUDIES have shown that people, including many happily married couples, can have radically different ideas as to what a vacation entails. One might want to travel to exotic places or race around sightseeing, while the other wants outing but the pleasure of sleeping late, pittering around the house or lounging on the beach. One wants constant stimulation, while the other seeks peace and quiet and freedom from the need to interact with others. One wants family togetherness, and the other wants only the opportunity to pursue his own interests, which may be thwarted by work and family commitments the rest of the year. One wants every moment to be carefully planned, while the other relishes the idea of uncommitted time. When two such people try to vacation together, the mix can be emotional dynamite.

Rather than trying to force people with different vacation goals to adopt styles that are more alike, which could mean that neither one has a good time, other accommodations can be made. Dr. Paul Rosenblatt, a social psychologist at the University of Minnesota, suggests such possibilities as making moderate compromises or taking turns at pursuing individual goals, finding a mutually satisfying activity, taking separate vacations, modifying expectations or simply talking through one's expectations to reduce surprise and consequent irritation.

Rosenblatt also cautions against letting the "American togetherness ethic" ruin your relationship; an otherwise healthy relationship should be threatened when one partner wants to do something without the other. Last summer, for example, my sons and I took a nature trip to Ecuador, which my husband opted to skip because he considered the conditions too primitive. For our family time together, before the big trip we all spent a week in a "civilized" cabin on an American river, which was much more to his liking.

A co-worker, whose family and other interests seem to have locked him into a pattern of several one-week vacations each year, says: "Going on vacation for a week is almost worse than not going at all. You start off exhausted from the weeks of preparation; it's Tuesday before you really feel as if you're on vacation, and on Wednesday you start worrying about the fact that it will soon be over."

Some people start their vacations emotionally as well as physically the moment they lock their front doors. For them, even a three-day weekend can have the effect of a three-week vacation. Most people, however, take longer to unwind and need a minimum of two weeks away from their routine to feel truly restored. Decide which kind of person you are, and plan accordingly.

If possible and financially feasible, consider saving overtime and working during paid holidays, and add them to your allotted vacation. A survey by Psychology Today magazine indicated that people who take a lot of vacation time — six weeks or more a year — tend to be less troubled by fatigue, irritability and anxiety when they are home. Long vacations were found to be especially useful to people whose jobs are emotionally stressful.

Yet millions of Americans, especially people in such professions as law or medicine and in corporate business, fail to take all the vacation time they are entitled to. Some, in fact, go for years without any vacation at all.

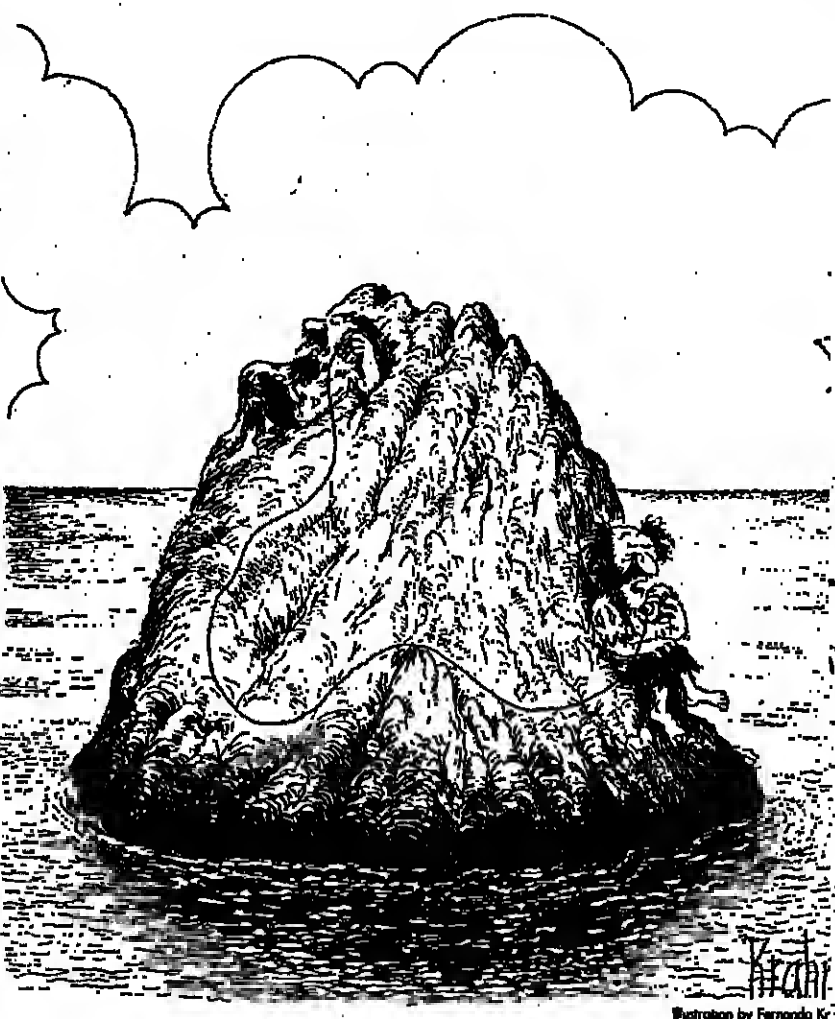


Illustration by Fernando R.

holics, whom Rosenblatt says are as likely to be found in farming as in business.

To workaholics, forced leisure can sometimes be more stressful than no vacation at all. Rosenblatt suggests letting them take work along and keeping vacations short to reduce conflict and stress. However, other experts have found that workaholics often get caught in a vicious cycle of declining efficiency and increasing hours of work: For them, breaking the cycle with a vacation can make the difference between continued productivity and a total breakdown. Although a trip to a remote place (perhaps where phones and mail service and even electricity are limited or nonexistent) may seem anathema to a workaholic, many find that once they get there, they can actually begin to enjoy their total break from work.

For those who are less compulsive about their work, Rosenblatt suggests allowing a day or two at either end of your vacation to take care of last-minute details before you leave and to come back down to earth, unpack, do the laundry and perhaps sort the mail when you get home. He also warns against scheduling things too tightly on vacation and driving yourself to the limits of your energy because "fatigue and high expectations are setups for problems."

The advent of credit cards has allowed millions of Americans to "borrow" from future earnings to pay for vacations that are actually beyond their means. This can add considerable stress to postvacation time. On the other hand, some people hold so tight to their purse strings, even when money isn't in short supply, that they diminish the comfort and pleasure of vacationing companions.

If money tends to be a source of conflict, negotiate ahead of time how much the family or individuals can spend each day or week and give youngsters an "allowance" they can spend as they choose without parental interference.

A PERSON who always needs to feel in charge is likely to broil under the direction of a trip leader or the schedule of a prearranged tour. On the other hand, someone who becomes readily distressed by a glitch in plans — such as a vehicle breakdown, lost reservation, finding the main attraction closed on the only day you're in that city — might do a lot better with a guide whose job is to handle such details. A guide can be especially valuable in a foreign country where you don't speak the language, when in a remote area or when traveling with small children or elderly relatives who have limited coping skills and wear yours down quickly as well.

The Psychology Today survey identified six needs that motivate vacationers: relief of

ment; family togetherness; exotic adventure; self-discovery, and escape. Those who n enjoyed their vacations tended to relish excitement and adventure, enjoyed meet people and were not overly concerned with comfort and convenience. Those who for the least pleasure in their vacations tended to expect the impossible: living out a wild fantasy or returning home a new person.

Perfectionists also can have a hard time vacationing away from home where everything is not going to be exactly as they want it. They tend to make other vacationers crumble as well because of their constant complaints: vacation alone, or restrict joint vacations to first-class hotels that within easy driving distance. The hassles: airline travel can provide ideal fodder for carpers.

Perhaps the most common difficulty people have on family or group vacations is sudden need to interact with others 24 hours a day. For many people, too much togetherness is stifling and overwhelming. Find ways to escape or achieve psychological distance. Exercise alone or take a long walk.

THE humorist Robert Benchley once said, "There are two classes of travel: first class, and with children." On trips with small children, don't try to overload the activities or travel as far as you might; you were just two adults. Rosenblatt suggests ignoring the airline's suggestion board first, since that often means trying to keep small children quiet on a hot plane. 45 minutes before it takes off. For teenagers, flexible rules about curfews, mess times and attire and time away from adults are important to the enjoyment of all. Advises Dr. Mary Ann Bartusis, a psychiatrist at the Medical College of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

Many people enjoy long visits with tented family, but for others it is a grueling bear-it situation. If you find vacationing the homes of parents or in-laws hard to take yet you want this family time together, range to stay at a nearby hotel, motel, car or home — some people arrange house changes — and schedule the family gatherings.

If you do stay with relatives or share summer residence with another family, Bartusis recommends that you arrange advance who is to do the cooking, shop and cleaning up, when meal times will be scheduled and who will pay for what. Plan feed small children first, so that the adults can have a more relaxed time at the table. Don't assume that grandparents will want baby-sit.

WEEKEND

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سكا بن الامال

TRAVEL

What's Doing in Los Angeles: Around and About the Olympics

by Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES — After years of preparations, the Olympic flame is scheduled to be lighted atop the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum on July 23, signaling the start of 16 days of competition by athletes from around the world.

To welcome visitors, Los Angeles International Airport has been expanded and modernized. Olympic flags and bunting have been raised around the city, and from its recently revitalized downtown area to its diverse ethnic neighborhoods, a sense of excitement is growing in Los Angeles about the XXIII Olympiad.

Although the tickets to the finals in most events and some of the other most popular items on the Olympic schedule have been sold out for months, officials of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee say they expect tickets to be available for those who decide at the last moment to come to Los Angeles.

Seats are also still available for many events at the Olympic Arts Festival, a cornucopia of dance, music, theater and art exhibitions being held in conjunction with the sports competitions. And even if you decide to come to Los Angeles for the Olympics and not buy a ticket, you will be able to see some events — the marathon, yachting and certain cycling events — free.

Olympic tickets are being sold by the committee at nine locations, including the Arco Plaza at Sixth and Flower Streets in downtown Los Angeles and the Beverly Center at La Cienega and Beverly boulevards. The average price is \$18, although some are as little as \$3 for earlier competition in lesser-known sports. Additional sales offices are in shopping centers in Newport Beach, Pasadena, West Covina, Oxnard, Torrance, the San Fernando Valley and southeastern Los Angeles.

Only cash or national credit cards are accepted; no checks. For information on ticket availability, call 213-741-6789.

The official outlets are not the only sources of Olympic tickets. Because many people apparently ordered tickets by mail last year expecting to make a profit as scalpers, plenty of seats are available from ticket brokers, including some to such desired events as the opening and closing ceremonies and finals in gymnastics, swimming, boxing and track and field. Be wary, however, of paying much above the face value of the tickets. So many amateur speculators thought they could strike it rich that there is a glut of tickets on the market.

ALTHOUGH rooms in most of the city's best-known hotels are booked for the Olympics, early fears of a severe housing shortage and price gouging have abated because of new hotel construction and a smaller demand for rooms than was expected. Hotel operators say they expect some rooms still to be available within the city and in suburban communities after the Olympics start. They advise visitors, however, to get a confirmed reservation rather than coming to Los Angeles without one.

The Greater Los Angeles Visitors and Convention Bureau publishes a list of hotels and motels, which can be obtained as part of an Olympics information packet. For information, call 213-239-0200.

An Olympic Information Center is operated by the bureau in the Arco Center, and there is a branch office at the Tom Bradley International Terminal at Los Angeles International Airport, the largest of several additions to the airport that were completed in time to accommodate Olympic visitors. Youth Hostels Inc., 1502 Pico Verde Drive North, San Pedro, California 90710 (213-831-8846), will help students looking for a place to stay during the Olympics. Limited numbers of parking sites for recreational vehicles will be available at beaches for \$30 a night. Call 800-822-2267 for reservations in California; from elsewhere in the United States the reservation number is 800-824-2267.

The Biltmore, a nicely restored, 60-year-old hotel built in the Spanish-Italian Renaissance style in downtown Los Angeles (213-624-1011), will be the hub of much Olympic activity as headquarters for the International Olympic Committee. Rates for two: \$115 to \$125. A few blocks away are the five glass columns comprising the Westin Bonaventure (213-624-1000), one of the architectural landmarks of the revitalized central business district. Rates: \$125 to \$141 until Aug. 12, \$130 to \$146 after that.

The recently opened Sheraton Premiere (800-325-3535) is an attractive hotel near the Hollywood Freeway and the Universal City theme park. Rates: \$99 to \$200. If you are not a movie star but want to sample part of the lifestyle of one, you might select the venerable pink palace, the Beverly Hills Hotel (213-276-2251). Rates: \$145 to \$225. Nearby, and more elegant, are the tree-shaded Bel Air Hotel (213-473-1211), \$160 to \$250, and the Beverly Wilshire (213-275-4282), which is close to the shops of Beverly Hills. Rates for a double: \$168.

In Westwood, the college neighborhood near the University of California, the Westwood Marquis (213-208-8765) offers large suites for \$140 to \$170. The St. Regis Motor Hotel at 11955 Wilshire Boulevard in West Los Angeles (213-477-6021) is typical of many more modest motels in the city. Rates for two: \$40.

MOST visitors find that a car is essential for touring Southern California, but if you visit the city during the Olympics you may find it wise to park your car and rely on the bus. Serious traffic congestion has been forecast during the peak competition, especially in the area in and around the Coliseum and in Westwood. To reduce congestion, the Southern California Rapid Transit District has organized a special shuttle bus system for the Olympics. Officials are urging visitors to use it, especially when they are headed for either of those two neighborhoods. One-way fares for the shuttle service between downtown Los Angeles (First and Spring Streets) and several Olympic competition sites will be \$2, with an all-day pass available for \$10.

Bookstores are filling up with an avalanche of new guides to Los Angeles, but the city's best may be the three-year-old "L.A. Access" (Access Press, \$9.95), which fits in your pocket and is easy to read. Also valuable is the "Official Olympic Guide" published by Los Angeles Magazine, available throughout the city for \$5.95.

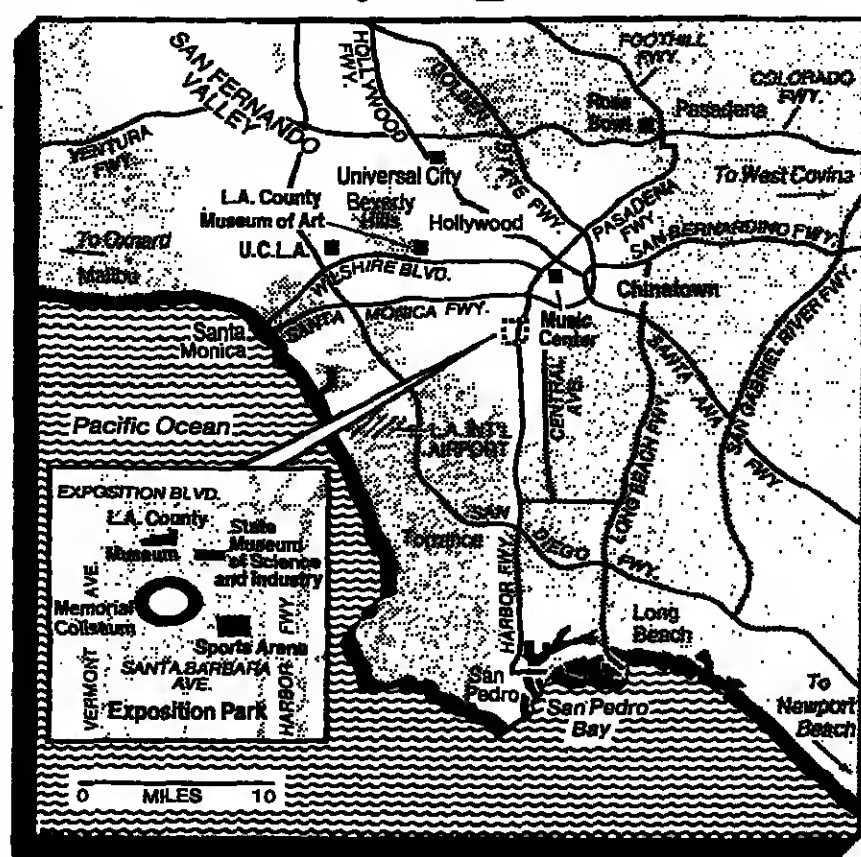
THE Olympic Arts Festival is virtually a constant cultural smorgasbord offering something for everyone. The current schedule, for example, includes the Théâtre Sans Fil of Montreal and Giorgio Strehler's Piccolo Teatro di Milan; the overall schedule includes dance companies from France, Japan and Mexico and more than 30 theatrical productions by companies from six countries, including China and Australia. Tickets

for operatic, dance and theatrical performances are available through Ticketmaster outlets, and a limited number are available at many events at the box office before curtain time. For ticket and scheduling information, call 213-741-7777.

At the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, 5905 Wilshire Boulevard (213-857-6373), besides its permanent collection and other special exhibits, there is a stunning exhibition running through Sept. 16 as part of the Arts Festival called "A Day in the Country." It features more than 120 paintings by Renoir, Gauguin, Monet and other French Impressionists. Open daily 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Tickets, \$4; \$2 for children 6 and 11.

Near the Coliseum, the County Museum of Natural History, 900 Exposition Boulevard (213-744-3411), is commemorating the Olympics with an exhibition of cars and other memorabilia from 1932, when the Olympics were last held in Los Angeles. Open Tuesday through Sunday, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Tickets, \$1.50; children free. Nearby, the California State Museum of Science and Industry, 700 State Drive (213-794-0101), recently opened a section devoted to aerospace; it remains the West's premier technology museum. Open daily 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Free admission.

Besides experiencing architectural rebirth with the construction of a thickset of new skyscrapers, downtown Los Angeles has emerged in recent years as a major center of art. There are hundreds of artists living in downtown lofts and a lively gallery scene. A symbol of this ferment is the "Temporary Contemporary," the warehouse-like interim quarters for the city's new Museum of Contemporary Art at 152 North Central Avenue (213-382-6622). On July 21 an exhibition will feature the automobile as seen through the eyes of contemporary artists. Through Jan. 6, Open Wednesday through Friday 11 A.M. to 8 P.M., Saturday through Tuesday, 11 A.M. to 6 P.M. Tickets, \$3; \$1.50 for students and people over 65.



AMONG the culinary fads in Los Angeles this year are mesquite charcoal, restaurants with kitchens open to the dining room so patrons can watch their food being prepared, seafood Cantonese-style and further efforts to marry European and Asian traditions.

Roy Yamaguchi, owner of 385 N. at 385 La Cienega Boulevard (213-385-6678), which is housed in a huge Art Deco building reminiscent of an ocean liner, calls his style "California French with Japanese overtones." At dinner recently, I started with a plate of seared salmon fillet in a sauce of corn and red peppers, grilled whitefish marinated in ginger, and a lemon tart. Dinner for two, with cocktails and wine, was \$76, including tip.

A mile-and-a-half stretch of shops, boutiques, restaurants and galleries on Melrose Avenue in West Hollywood has become one of the city's liveliest spots recently, and the presence of Le Chardonnay, 8284 Melrose Avenue (213-655-8880), is almost worth a detour by itself. Specialties include grilled chicken in mustard sauce, bouillabaisse, and several veal dishes, served in a setting of dark wood and brass. Dinner for two, about \$80.

In downtown Los Angeles, Bernard's, run by Bernard Jacoupy in the Biltmore Hotel (213-624-1011), has had its ups and downs over the years, but has never been better than it has recently. Nouvelle cuisine with a California touch. Try the scallops wrapped

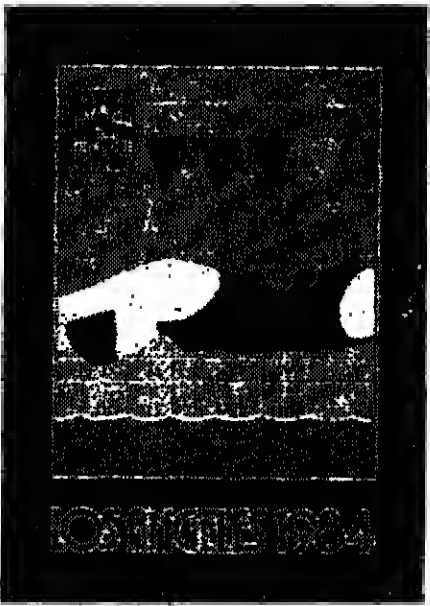
in smoked salmon. Dinner for two: about \$100. A few blocks away, Seventh Street Bistro, 815 West Seventh Street (213-627-1242), also features French cuisine in an appealing atmosphere, but some regulars say it isn't what it was before local food critics reviewed it favorably. For two: about \$100.

Except for a constant ebb and flow of plainclothes policemen who were among the first to discover it, there isn't much atmosphere at Restaurant Ciro's, 705 North Evergreen (213-269-5104), in the heart of the city's barrio. But you probably can't find much better Mexican food in Los Angeles, and the prices are reasonable. Dinner for two, including a couple of Mexican beers, costs less than \$12.

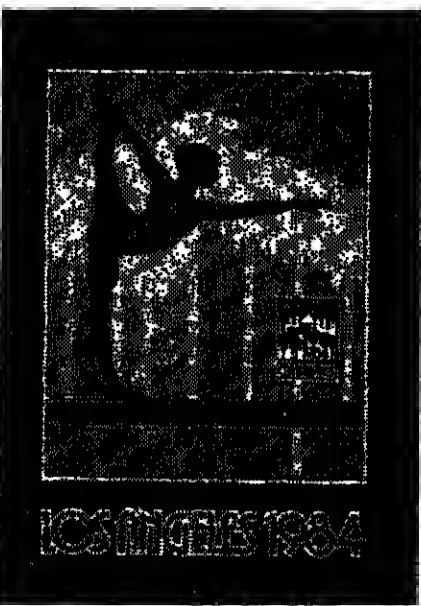
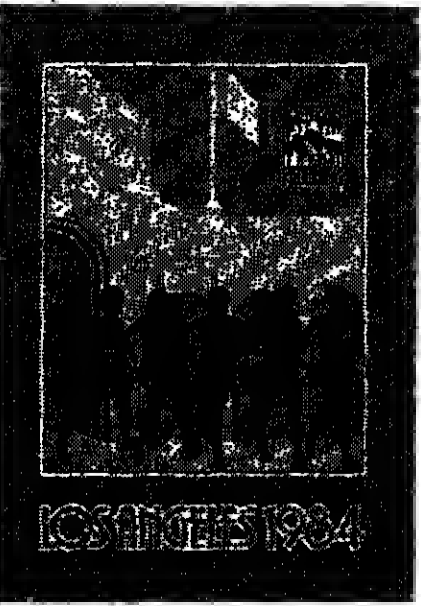
Mon Kee, a modest-looking restaurant in Chinatown at 679 North Spring Street (213-628-6717), is credited with starting a boom in restaurants specializing in Chinese-style seafood, and it is still very popular. Crab, shrimp and scallops prepared in a variety of ways are best. About \$32 for two.

If your itinerary includes soccer at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena, Cafe Jacoulet, 91 North Raymond Avenue in Pasadena (818-796-2233), might be a good place. Dinner for two, including a salad that changes with the seasons, salmon or charcoal-grilled duck in raspberry sauce, recently cost about \$35, including a bottle of the house chardonnay.

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Three 1984 Olympic posters.



Designs by Jay Collins; Images: Impact

Festival Time at Taormina

by Joan Dupont

TAORMINA, Italy — The town of Taormina is set in sheer rock, eye-to-eye with Mount Etna, smoldering across the gulf. But in summer, Taormina's amphitheater — built by the Greeks and rebuilt by the Romans — is far more active than the usually slumbering volcano as the site of a series of festivals of theater, music and, especially, cinema.

This Saturday, 25,000 visitors, mostly Sicilians, converge on Taormina for the annual *Festa per il Cinema*. Films flicker on the mammoth screen set up in the amphitheater, and guest stars (mostly faces familiar to Italian TV audiences) perform for one night at the *Notte delle Stelle* — night of the stars. For a finale, there is a candle-lighting ceremony and a giddy procession down steep streets, to the sea, 650 feet below. Despite the vaguely religious overtones of the candle-light procession, it is a purely commercial operation that has been going for the last 30 years.

The serious business begins with Taormina's annual film festival, the *Festival Cinematografico Internazionale di Taormina*, which runs this year to July 28. Guglielmo Biraghi, who has been the festival's director for 14 of its 15 years, described it as a mixture of art and spectacle. "We have to consider that we too are playing to a house of 25,000," he said.

The festival is a competitive event for feature films by directors who have not made more than two. Throughout the year, Biraghi scouts the international scene, coming up with a dozen films. Eastern Europe is usually well represented, and foreign films are shown with Italian subtitles.

Because its format limits the competition to films by relative beginners, Taormina can claim its share of "discoveries." Biraghi believes his was the first international film-festival to reveal the new wave of Australian film-



The amphitheater at Taormina.

makers with Peter Weir's "Picnic at Hanging Rock" in 1979, and Steven Spielberg won the prize for best first film in 1973 with "Duel." Two years ago, two British films took the top prizes, heralding what is now regarded as a renaissance of the British film scene. Woody Allen's "Bananas" was a feature in Biraghi's first year.

Festival-goers participate in all Taormina's tourist activities, buying as many Sicilian puppets as anyone else, but leading lives somewhat apart. The four men and four women of the jury are lodged in the Sant' Andrea Hotel, by a small, breath-taking bay. Festival headquarters, and a scattering of VIPs, are at the San Domenico, a converted 15th-century Dominican monastery with a cloistered garden. Directors of other festivals, filmmakers and the press stay at the

Capotaormina, a modern hotel with elevators that go straight down to the beach.

At sunset, juneys pick up hotel guests and wind up the ring road — the jasmine is heavy, the curves tortuous — for the evening's showings. Jury members, guest stars and tourists mingle after the film, when the serious night life starts. On the Corso Umberto, the road that runs through town, discos spring up for a season.

Further along the Ionian coast, the soil takes on dark shades from Etna's lava and the legendary Aeolian islands spread out; Scylla and Charybdis are not far off. But festival guests rarely get beyond Taormina. "A trip to Vulcano, what for?" asks Biraghi about the idea of visiting Etna. "It's hot and smells of sulfur. Besides, you can't leave the festival all by itself."

The Marriage of Food and Beer

Continued from page 7

ian food, with its acidic tomato sauces and sharp cheeses. "You really need a powerful-tasting beer to stand up to all that," Owdes said. "I think Anchor Porter would be great, or maybe Bass Ale or New Amsterdam."

As for aperitifs and digestifs, most experts feel that a light beer, such as a pilsner, or

even the "Lite" brews made by American companies, work best.

As for an after-dinner brew, a sweet stout such as Mackeson seems to be the choice. Another could be Newcastle Brown, a bitter-sweet ale from northern England with a creamy head. Dry stouts such as Guinness

from Ireland are considered by some too heavy and cloying to sip after a meal. "If you could get it down, Guinness would be good because of its burnt caramel flavor," Owdes said. "But I really prefer sweet sherry."

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BEER is, theoretically, a simple product: a fermented beverage made from water, barley malt (sprouted barley), hops and yeast. However, hundreds of variations are used to yield distinctive flavors.

Brewers in some countries, including the United States, use less malt and add corn, which makes a lighter beer.

Among the principal categories of beer are these:

Ale. Technically, the term refers to any beer made with a yeast that floats to the top during fermentation. Ales, in general, are relatively full-flavored and slightly higher in alcoholic content than beer, which is usually just under five percent by volume. Top-fermenting yeasts tend to produce a fruitier, more distinctive aroma, although brewers can overcome that if they want a milder product. Ales are not aged like some beers.

Lager. Any bottom-fermented beer that has been aged, usually from one to six weeks. All leading American beers are lagers.

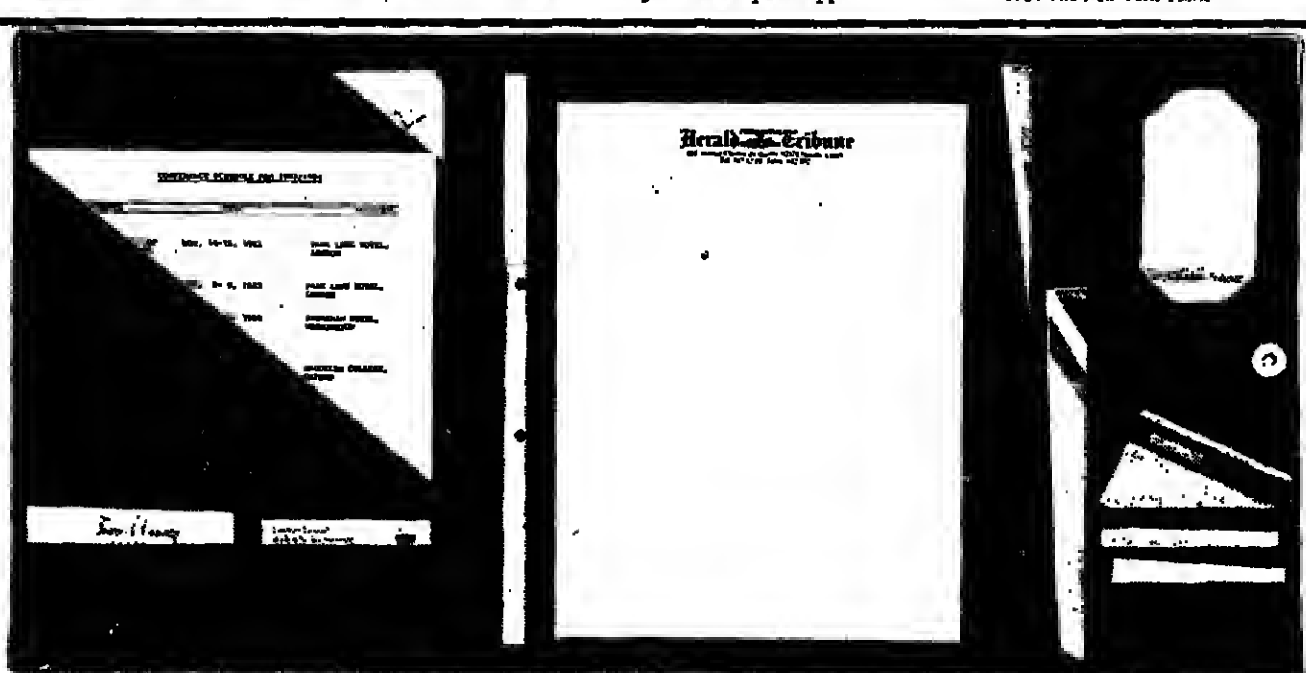
Porter. A dark lager. The color and extra flavor come from

toasting the malt before brewing. Porters are normally stronger in flavor and higher in alcoholic content than regular lager.

Stout. A dark ale made with toasted malt. Normally stronger than regular ale.

Pilsner. A generic term based on a style of Bohemian brewing developed in Pilsen, now in Czechoslovakia, in the 19th century. Pilsners are made with water that is hard but not alkaline. The term has little meaning today other than to indicate a pale golden beer. All the principal American beers are pilsner-style lagers. So-called light beers are light pilsner-style lagers with about a third fewer calories and at least 20 percent less alcohol than regular beer.

Beck. Traditionally a strong German dark beer. In Germany, beers are brewed in the spring to launch the new beer season. Usually extremely dense, they are made with roasted malts, although some pale beers can be found. They are almost always rich, with a distinct malty flavor.



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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Up to the clothing on Wall Street

ex-dividends and sales in full, $y_{id} = y_{id}^e$, $y = \text{sales in full}$.

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**International Issue with graduated rate \$US 100 million
due December 15, 1986.**

We inform the bondholders that the list of the paying agents has been modified as follows:

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NASDAQ National Market Prices

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		SunCat			167	3%
		SunSL s			24	18
		SusSly			2	9
		SuzEla			17	7%
		Swanin			4	5%
		Sykes			25	2%

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95	3%	YieldFr	1.00	4%	9%	23%	
96	34% - 1%	ZenLbB			16	14	16
97	3%	Zeniac			56	4	3%
98	3%	Ziegler	444	4%	8%	10%	18%
99	3%	Zihel			222	6%	4%
100	3%	Zivod			14	11	18%
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CURRENCY RATES

INTEREST RATES

صَكْنَا مِنَ الْإِجْلِ

TECHNOLOGY

Microchip Helps Ford Use
'Magic-Cloud' Suspension

By MARSHALL SCHUON
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The lure has been there for years: the thought that an automobile should be able to ride on some sort of magic cloud, that a carpet of air would be far superior to the best steel springs. But it has been tried, with less than magical results.

For Cadillac, an air-suspension system led to a major recall and retrofiting in 1960. For Ford, a similar concept was abandoned on the test track in the late 1950s. But now, the microchip has come to the rescue, abetted by new materials and manufacturing techniques.

Ford's 1984 Lincoln Mark VII and Continental both float on air, and the system appears to be as successful as it is sophisticated, with height sensors feeding their information to a computer that controls distribution of air to the four intricately constructed "balloons" that serve as springs.

"I think air suspension was ahead of its time," one expert says. "I think air suspension was ahead of its time," one expert says.

And, he said, there was not the impetus that exists today. Year after year, the automakers have been plying away weight to increase fuel economy, and lighter cars are the stuff of nightmares for the men charged with preserving what has come to be known as the luxury-car ride.

With lighter cars, the passengers and cargo represent a greater part of the total weight on the spring. That means that a spring stiff enough to handle a full load can give the driver of an empty car a ride that is too firm, while a softer spring may lack load capacity.

At 3,625 pounds (1,645 kilograms), the 1984 Mark VII is 350 pounds lighter than its predecessor, and about half a ton lighter than the behemoths of old.

Mr. Chance said: "We had to lower the spring rates on the lighter cars, and if we lowered the spring rate, the vehicle no longer would have the load capacity that we wanted. So we had to look for some sort of system that could match the weight-carrying capability, and the air-suspension system sort of fell out as a natural."

Basically, he said, the problem in the past has always been air leaks, with the compressor powered by the engine and taking in air from the engine compartment. "You had mechanical valves for adding air to the springs and exhausting it," he said. "They would freeze. They just had a number of problems with a system like that. Now we have one-piece plastic lines running from the air compressor to the springs. The compressor itself is driven by an electric motor, and the height sensors are all electronic."

The heart of the system is a computer, separate from the microprocessors that control other vehicle functions. In addition to providing the sort of ride that Ford wanted by constantly changing the spring rate, it automatically levels the car every time that side-to-side or front-to-rear loads change. To do that, the computer feeds its signals to the compressor and to five solenoid-operated valves to provide the right amount of air to the springs at each wheel.

The system also monitors signals from the ignition, doors and braking system to modify its response to momentary conditions. For instance, the computer will not attempt to correct the height of the front end when it has dipped as a result of braking.

In addition, the computer is programmed to delay corrections while driving until a given requirement is present for 45 seconds longer than it is absent. It keeps a running total of the "ups" and "downs" to determine what kind of action to take, eliminating unwanted corrections caused by road roughness or banked turns but compensating for fuel consumed and the effect of varying air temperatures in the springs.

The compressor is sealed and includes an air drier that uses silica gel desiccant to rid the system of moisture and prevent freezing. The "balloons," or cylindrical springs, made by Good-year, consist of two plies of rubber with fiberglass-reinforced plastic end caps.

CURRENCY RATES

Official findings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4:00 P.M. EDT.

	\$	DM	FF	£	Yen	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	3.225	4.225	17.225	3.225	165.1	165.1	165.1
Brussels	3.225	4.225	17.225	3.225	165.1	165.1	165.1
Frankfurt	3.225	4.225	17.225	3.225	165.1	165.1	165.1
London	3.225	4.225	17.225	3.225	165.1	165.1	165.1
Milan	3.225	4.225	17.225	3.225	165.1	165.1	165.1
New York	3.225	4.225	17.225	3.225	165.1	165.1	165.1
Paris	3.225	4.225	17.225	3.225	165.1	165.1	165.1
Tokyo	3.225	4.225	17.225	3.225	165.1	165.1	165.1
Zurich	3.225	4.225	17.225	3.225	165.1	165.1	165.1
1 ECU	3.225	4.225	17.225	3.225	165.1	165.1	165.1
1 SDR	3.225	4.225	17.225	3.225	165.1	165.1	165.1

Dollar Values

Source: 12/20/83 (1) Units of 100 (2) Units of 100 (3) Units of 100 (4) Units of 100 (5) Units of 100 (6) Units of 100 (7) Units of 100 (8) Units of 100 (9) Units of 100 (10) Units of 100 (11) Units of 100 (12) Units of 100 (13) Units of 100 (14) Units of 100 (15) Units of 100 (16) Units of 100 (17) Units of 100 (18) Units of 100 (19) Units of 100 (20) Units of 100 (21) Units of 100 (22) Units of 100 (23) Units of 100 (24) Units of 100 (25) Units of 100 (26) Units of 100 (27) Units of 100 (28) Units of 100 (29) Units of 100 (30) Units of 100 (31) Units of 100 (32) Units of 100 (33) Units of 100 (34) Units of 100 (35) Units of 100 (36) Units of 100 (37) Units of 100 (38) Units of 100 (39) Units of 100 (40) Units of 100 (41) Units of 100 (42) Units of 100 (43) Units of 100 (44) Units of 100 (45) Units of 100 (46) Units of 100 (47) Units of 100 (48) Units of 100 (49) Units of 100 (50) Units of 100 (51) Units of 100 (52) Units of 100 (53) Units of 100 (54) Units of 100 (55) Units of 100 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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Murdoch Gives St. Regis a Dilemma

By Isadore Barnash
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — St. Regis Corp., largest U.S. newspaper producer, is facing the third takeover attempt in six months, and some analysts say stockholders will not let the company pay "greenmail" to escape, as it has done twice before.

The alternative to greenmail — costly buying back of stock held by an unfriendly suitor — is likely to be either a sale to Rupert Murdoch, the publisher who approached St. Regis with a \$764-million takeover offer Wednesday, or a friendly suitor, analysts say. The choice represents a defeat for Regis management.

The company has moved slowly, analysts contend. This, in turn, has attracted Mr. Murdoch, Sir James Goldsmith, the British investor and Loews Corp. as suitors. St. Regis bought out the shares of both British financier and Loews.

St. Regis's tardiness in restructuring an archaic organization,

capitalizing on its vast timberland resources and in moving out of some of its slowest-moving forest products industries resulted in an undervalued stock. In 1979, a new management headed by William R. Haseltine, generated major changes in cost structure and product diversity, but most of those changes came after major competitors, such as Union Camp Corp., made them.

"The changes were late and the stock market didn't see a turnaround in the company for some time," said Eudene Lynn, analyst for Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. "Mr. Murdoch's timing is unfortunate for St. Regis because it is a company which is turning around."

The tactic of holding on until times improve has been the Mr. Haseltine's determined strategy, and it seemed to be starting to pay off. Last year, net profit jumped 22.4 percent, to \$55.1 million from \$45 million the year before. Sales rose 6.1 percent to \$2.8 billion from \$2.64 billion.

In the first quarter of 1984, earnings per share jumped to 70 cents, from 34 cents, while sales rose 19 percent, to \$775 million.

Explaining why the directors had elected to offer Sir James Goldsmith a \$50-million profit on his 8.5 percent stake, Mr. Haseltine declared at the April annual meeting: "I sincerely hope that in the not-too-distant future, the performance of the company and the performance of our shares in the marketplace will serve to persuade you as to the wisdom of the action taken."

With the company's stock and book value seen as below their real worth, analysts Wednesday questioned whether Mr. Murdoch planned to operate St. Regis, or sell it piecemeal.

"St. Regis's break-up value is probably worth a lot more than the company as a whole," one Wall Street expert said. "It could be a great source of newspaper for his far-flung newspaper empire, but the timberland, the mills and the land development operations could be very valuable if they are sold later."

Schlumberger Says 2d-Quarter Net Rose 1.9%

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Schlumberger Ltd., citing gains from its geological services to the oil industry, said Thursday its profit rose 1.9 percent in the second quarter and announced a 15.4-percent increase in its dividend to shareholders. The dividend on common stock will rise to 30 cents a share from 26 cents and is payable Oct. 12 to shareholders of record on Sept. 10.

Profit for April-June quarter increased to \$291.7 million from \$286.4 million a year earlier. Sales rose 9.8 percent to \$1.57 billion from \$1.43 billion. For the first half of the year, earnings increased 3.7 percent to \$565.6 million from \$545.3 million a year earlier. Sales increased 5.5 percent to \$3.05 billion from \$2.89 billion in the first six months of 1983.

British Telecom's Net Declined 4% in Year

By Bob Hagergy
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — British Telecom, struggling to promote itself as a high-growth company, reported Thursday that its net profit fell 4 percent in the year ended March 31.

But the telephone giant said results were encouraging in the first four months of the current fiscal year, and a major British stockbroker forecast a 39-percent surge in profit for the full year.

The conflicting signals come as the British government prepares to sell 51 percent of BT to private investors late this autumn. Some analysts estimate that the sale will raise about £3.5 billion (\$4.6 billion). Until recently, many analysts valued the 51-percent stake at around £4 billion, but estimates have been falling, largely because of the plunge in British share prices.

BT's profit for the latest fiscal year totaled £990 million, compared with £1.03 billion for the prior year, restated to reflect accounting changes. Revenue in the latest year totaled £6.88 billion, up 7.2 percent.

Sir George Jefferson, BT's chairman, blamed the fall in profit on a two-year price freeze imposed by the government on most of BT's phone services. The freeze ended last November, when BT raised average phone charges 2.9 percent.

For the current year, Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee & Co., a broker advising the government on the planned share sale, forecast that BT's profit will surge to £1.38 billion. That figure compares with the £1.32 billion forecast earlier this month by Hoare Govett Ltd., another broker advising the government. Hoare also predicted that BT's annual profit growth would average 12 to 14 percent over the next five years.

To attract investors, BT is spending about £50 million on advertising. Special incentives are to be offered for phone subscribers and BT employees who buy shares.

In evaluating the company's prospects, analysts are focusing on

BT's ability to cut costs. That question is particularly important because the government plans to limit BT's price increases over the next five years. Charges on domestic calls and phone rentals are to rise on more than a weighted average of 3 percentage points less than the rise in Britain's retail price index.

In the latest year, BT boasted that it trimmed unit costs 5.8 percent.

Gold Options (prices in \$ per oz.)

Month	Open	High	Low	Settle
Aug	359.00	360.00	358.00	359.00
Sep	358.00	359.00	357.00	358.00
Oct	357.00	358.00	356.00	357.00
Nov	356.00	357.00	355.00	356.00
Dec	355.00	356.00	354.00	355.00

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CENTRAL ASSETS
CURRENCY FUNDS LTD.
Prices as at 20-7-84

U.S.	£
U.S.	12.37
£	12.68
D.M.	44.78
S.F.	41.37
S.D.R.	135.18
S.D.R.	305.96

Charlton's Capital Management Ltd.
P.O. Box 189, 17 Old Street
St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands
Tel. Jersey 0224 7408; Telex 447228

Devote-Holbein
International N.V.
\$6% Bid-57% Ask
Prices in U.S. dollars.
Quote as of July 19, 1984

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COMPANY NOTES

Siemens International Inc., in suit under all of its loan requirements, said it has signed an agreement with DS Medical Products expected to provide needed capital and give DS the right to acquire up to 83 percent of Siemens. Siemens said it has substantial working capital needs as a result of substantial losses over last fiscal quarters.

Arrol-Meyers Co., the diversified pharmaceutical company, said second-quarter net rose 17 percent, to \$111.1 million from a year earlier, on sales up 10 percent to a new quarterly high of \$1.06 billion from \$1.04 billion. First-half net increased 18 percent to \$221.1 million from \$187.2 million, while sales were up 10 percent to \$2.11 billion from \$1.92 billion.

Burlington Industries Inc. said for the third quarter ended June, net profit rose 31 percent to \$22.9 million from \$17.5 million a year earlier, as sales rose 0.4 percent to \$62 million from \$61.8 million.

Chesebrough-Pond's Inc. said second-quarter net fell 4.7 percent to \$23 million from \$24 million a year earlier, despite a 11-percent increase in sales to \$432 million from \$389 million. First-half profit fell 27 percent to \$41.9 million from \$53.3 million a year earlier, while sales in the period climbed 7 percent to \$854 million from \$791.2 million.

Control Data Corp. said first-half net fell 31 percent to \$55.1 million from \$72.3 million a year earlier. Second-quarter earnings fell 65 percent to \$23.4 million from \$38.8 million. The company said second-quarter results were adversely affected by delays in shipment of its 33800 disk-memory products.

Dow Chemical Co. reported net rose 123 percent to \$208 million from \$93 million in the second quarter, while sales rose 11 percent to \$3 billion from \$2.7 billion. Dow sold 50 percent of its Dowell subsidiary to Schlumberger, which contributed \$163 million to its second-quarter earnings.

Dunlop Malaysian Industries shares started trading again on the Singapore Stock Exchange. Trading was suspended since 1981 when Dunlop's request to list its one-Malaysian-dollar (\$0.006) shares. These were traded before the suspension at 4.38 dollars.

Kroger Co., the U.S. food chain, said it will close 70 Michigan stores this weekend and sell them to smaller chains and independents because workers failed to agree to concessions totaling \$65 million. Members of the United Food & Commercial Workers Local 876 rejected a concessions contract Tuesday by a 2,204-to-469 vote.

Omron Telex, a Japanese electronics company, reported sales grew 27 percent to \$87 million in 1983 and forecast sales exceeding \$2.2 billion in 1990. Omron predicted a 20-percent sales increase for 1984, resulting from increased exports of its automated-banking, credit-authorization and automated-factory-control systems.

Sandien Corp. of Japan said net

for the fiscal year ended March 31 rose 47 percent to 3.22 billion yen (\$13.2 million) from 2.19 billion a year earlier. Sales rose 10 percent to 31.38 billion yen from \$2.77 billion. A one-for-10 issue to holders registered on March 31, 1985 and a one-for-10 issue for Sept. 30, 1985 holders was also announced.

Storer Communications Inc. said it agreed to sell a cable-television system to Gulfstream Cablevision of Passaic County for \$27 million. Storer said the sale is in line with its plan to reduce corporate debt and trim future capital-spending requirements.

Toshiba Corp. of Japan said it has contracted to supply Data Products Inc. of California with electro-photographic printers for sale in the United States under the Data Products brand name. Toshiba will supply 10 billion yen (\$41.2 million) worth of the printers in the three years covered by the contract, starting later this year.

Distillers Profit Drops 8.5%

London — Distillers Co. reported Thursday that earnings fell 8.5 percent to the year ended March 31. Revenue was flat.

The giant liquor company said that its reduced profit was largely because of reduced Scotch whisky exports, particularly to South America.

Profit for the year fell to £191.6 million (\$252.4 million), or 35.35 pence a share, from £209.3 million, or 38.29 pence a share, a year earlier.

Sales £1.13 billion were unchanged from the previous fiscal year.

The group's results were hurt by restrictions imposed in a number of export markets owing to acute economic problems.

But a relatively strong performance in the U.S. Scotch market, matching the previous year, enabled Distillers to maintain its share of the industry's blended whisky shipments worldwide.

Group net exports showed a small overall increase, including a considerable improvement in Tanqueray gin shipments to the United States.

Distillers said it benefited from the strength of the dollar during the year.

The company said that its food group was unable to sustain the previous year's profit level because of competitive market conditions.

Rothmans Profit Rose By 16% in Fiscal Year

London — Rothmans International PLC reported a 16-percent rise in profit for the year ended last March 31 on a sales gain of 12 percent.

The tobacco company's earnings climbed to £151.2 million (\$198 million), or 24.6 pence a share, from £130.5 million, or 23.9 pence a share, a year earlier. Sales rose to £1.51 billion from £1.35 billion.

IS Reports Ending Rise

(Continued from Page 11)
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Japan Firms Trail U.S. on Computers

(Continued from Page 11)
It is still much smaller and less well-developed than its U.S. counterpart.

For instance, the Japanese market is only now shifting from machines that process eight bits of data, at a time, to machines that process 16 bits at a time, a switch made in the United States in 1982.

The Japanese have also lagged behind the United States in software. Most Japanese machines use a basic operating system that was developed in the United States, such as Digital Research Corp.'s CPM, Microsoft Corp.'s MS-DOS and American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s Unix. Japanese companies are also weak in the field of software, the instructions that tell the computer how to perform specific jobs, like word processing or statistical analysis.

The Japanese tradition of big companies that are excellent at imitation but less adept at innovation has not encouraged the formation of small groups of entrepreneurs. Such groups have produced most of the software in the United States.

In addition, the Japanese have not been accustomed to using packaged software that is flexible. Japanese computers are generally used for very specific tasks, such as accounting, and software is often customized for a particular customer's needs.

To counter the software problem, Japanese manufacturers are hoping to make machines that use

U.S. software, particularly the software for International Business Machines Corp.'s Personal Computer. It was widely expected in the computer industry that the Japanese would produce IBM-compatible computers, which would compete on price, a Japanese strong point.

But many Japanese companies came out with computers that resembled the IBM machine but were not fully compatible, meaning software still had to be altered. In addition, a crowd of small U.S. companies produced IBM-compatible machines, filling the distribution channels. The resulting price war and shakeout is making the market unattractive for the Japanese.

Japanese-developed software also has not sold well abroad because of language and cultural differences. Accounting practices, for instance, differ in both nations, so it is difficult for a Japanese company to develop an accounting program for the United States.

"This is a cultural business," said Kazuhiko Nishikawa, executive vice president of Asahi Corp., a computer-design and publishing company affiliated with Microsoft Corp. in the United States.

The Japanese companies have also suffered from lack of brand-name awareness and a misunderstanding of marketing channels. Those companies whose names are well known, like Sony and Panasonic, achieved their recognition with consumer products, not office products. Other companies have

tried to sell their computers through the office-products dealers that handled their calculators and copiers. But those dealers have not been as successful with computers as have the specialty computer dealers.

Severe price-cutting, fast changes, and a lack of software have also kept the Japanese out of the market for home computers, which are generally less expensive than the personal computers and are intended for more casual use. The home market is an area in which the Japanese consumer-electronics giants were expected to flourish.

In Japan, more than a dozen companies have come out with computers based on the operating system known as MSX, developed by Microsoft. Japanese companies quickly showed some MSX machines in the June Consumer Electronics Show in Chicago, leading to speculation that they would attempt to export them.

Despite the setbacks on several fronts, the Japanese are still trying to grab a share of the U.S. market. But that is not about to happen yet.

NEC Corp. will make an attempt with a computer that was shown at the National Computer Conference in Las Vegas last week. The machine is similar to the IBM Personal Computer, though not compatible. It also is more powerful but less expensive.

IIF To the Holders of International Income Fund

Short Term 'A' Units
Distribution Units — in Bearer Form
Short Term 'B' Units
Distribution Units — in Bearer Form

Midland Bank Trust Corporation (Jersey) Limited as Trustee of the above mentioned Fund has declared the following dividends per Unit for the financial period ended 30th June, 1984, payable on 31st July, 1984 in respect of Units in issue on 30th June, 1984:

Short Term 'A' Units — Distribution Units
US\$0.0416 per Unit — Payable against Coupon No. 6.
Short Term 'B' Units — Distribution Units
US\$0.0284 per Unit — Payable against Coupon No. 6.

Unit holders should send their Coupons to either the Trustee at 28/34 Hill Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands or to one of the following Paying Agents:

EBC Trust Company (Jersey) Limited, EBC House, 1-3 Seale Street, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.
Bankers Trust Company, One Bankers Trust Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10005.
Banque Generale du Luxembourg S.A., 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg.

Midland Bank Trust Corporation
(Jersey) Limited
Trustee
Dated 13th July, 1984.

Floating Rate Notes

July 19

Issuer/Rate	Current Yield	5% Yield	10% Yield
Am. Sav. Bank	11.50	11.50	11.50
Bank of America	11.50	11.50	11.50
Bank of New York	11.50	11.50	11.50
Bank of Montreal	11.50	11.50	11.50
Bank of the South	11.50	11.50	11.50
Bank of the West	11.50	11.50	11.50
Bank of the East	11.50	11.50	11.50
Bank of the Middle	11.50	11.50	11.50
Bank of the North	11.50	11.50	11.50
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Bank of the South	11.50	11.50	11

BUSINESS PEOPLE

2 Concerns Plan Swiss Finance Firm

The London-based European Banking Co. and Baccardi Capital Ltd. of Bermuda have announced plans to form a Swiss finance company. The new company, EBC (Schweiz) AG, is expected to be granted a license to operate within the next few weeks.

EBC will have a controlling interest in the new joint venture that will be located in Zurich. It initially is to specialize in portfolio management, fund management, lending against securities, foreign-exchange operations and other related financial services. The move represents EBC's entry to the Swiss market.

The London-based EBC has seven member banks: Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank NV, Creditanstalt-Bankverein, Midland Bank, Societe Generale (France), Banca Commerciale Italiana SpA, Deutsche Bank AG and Societe Generale de Banque SA.

Baccardi Capital Ltd., EBC's partner, is the principal investment and financial arm of Baccardi International and Baccardi Co., all subsidiaries of the Bermuda-based Baccardi Group.

Dr. Axel Fandulus has been appointed general manager of EBC (Schweiz). He is to remain in Zurich where he previously worked for the Swiss subsidiary of Girard Bank.

Stanislav Yassukovich, deputy chairman and group chief executive of EBC, and Rainer Kahrmann, executive director, are to represent the European Banking Group on the new company's board. Brewster Richter, managing director of Baccardi Capital and se-

nior financial officer of Baccardi International, is to represent Baccardi.

Bear, Stearns & Co. has appointed Frank Hollender director of Bear, Stearns International Ltd. with responsibility for the firm's corporate finance department in London. Mr. Hollender previously worked for Granville & Co., a London-based securities firm, as director and head of its corporate finance department.

Australia & New Zealand Banking Group has appointed Will Bailey and Reg Nicolson as directors of the group. They previously were chief general managers and they are to remain in Melbourne. They succeeded Aiywene Kilpatrick who has resigned.

Samuel Montagu & Co. has appointed Philip Kendall as executive director in London. Mr. Kendall is joining the corporate finance division where he is to be involved in international corporate finance for the American and Scandinavian regions. He was previously based in New York where he worked for Nordic American Bank.

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co., a British merchant bank, has appointed Luc Denis manager of its newly opened Geneva branch. He previously worked for Cie de Banque et d'Investissements in Geneva.

Montedison SpA, the Italian chemical group, has appointed Giuseppe Tronchetti Provera president of Montedison, a subsidiary and producer of synthetic fibers. Formerly managing director of Montedison, he is to remain in Milan where he succeeds Carlo Vannini, who is to direct Montedison's energy group.

Siro Lombardini, formerly an instructor at the University of Milan, was named vice president of Montedison. He succeeds Giuseppe Bolognani, who remains on the board.

Stanley Works has appointed Geoff Baldwin president and gen-

Pöhl Urges End to Tax on Some Issues

By Warren Greider

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank's president, Karl Otto Pöhl, has urged that the West German government promptly abolish its 25-percent withholding tax on interest from Deutsche-mark-denominated debt securities held by foreigners.

Mr. Pöhl's recommendation, which came late Wednesday night, followed by one day President Ronald Reagan's signature of a bill abolishing a 30-percent withholding tax on similar issues in the United States. The cancellation of the West German tax, Mr. Pöhl said, would serve to "strengthen the Deutsche mark and prevent more cash from flowing to the United States."

Repealing the tax, Mr. Pöhl said on a West German television interview, would bolster the mark's value by making investments in DM-denominated securities more appealing.

The mark weakened further Wednesday in Frankfurt against the dollar, to 2.8544 to the dollar from 2.8535 DM Wednesday.

The center-right government is reviewing Mr. Pöhl's proposal, but an official at the Finance Ministry said the government does not see the matter as "acute." He added that the ministry would not make any quick decision on the proposal.

The Finance Ministry official said the cancellation of the withholding tax on foreign-held debt securities would translate into the loss of about 200 million DM (\$70.1 million) a year in revenue for the federal government.

—LYNNE CURRY in London

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, and in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain		Sterling Drug	
Fiscal Year	1984 1983	2nd Quarter	1984 1983
Revenue	1,181 1,235	Revenue	462 460
Profit	119 124	Net Inc.	20 20
Per Share	0.335 0.369	Per Share	0.51 0.47
Gt. Univ. Stores		Pfizer	
Fiscal Year	1984 1983	2nd Quarter	1984 1983
Revenue	265.5 261.3	Revenue	1,181 1,184
Profit	24.1 24.1	Net Inc.	183 183
Per Share	0.71 0.71	Per Share	0.59 0.59
Roithmans Int'l		Tiger Int'l	
Fiscal Year	1984 1983	2nd Quarter	1984 1983
Revenue	1,510 1,505	Revenue	22.5 22.5
Profit	151.2 151.2	Net Inc.	22.5 22.5
Per Share	0.34 0.34	Per Share	0.51 0.51
Canada		Transamerica	
Fiscal Year	1984 1983	2nd Quarter	1984 1983
Revenue	34,145 40,060	Revenue	1,370 1,370
Profit	5,270 5,270	Net Inc.	1,370 1,370
Per Share	1.20 1.20	Per Share	0.80 0.80
Inco		Union Camp	
2nd Quarter	1984 1983	2nd Quarter	1984 1983
Revenue	262.0 264.0	Revenue	1,370 1,370
Net Inc.	15.1 15.1	Net Inc.	1,370 1,370
Per Share	0.37 0.37	Per Share	0.80 0.80
Toray Ind.		Union Pacific	
Fiscal Year	1984 1983	2nd Quarter	1984 1983
Revenue	75,747 72,200	Revenue	2,000 2,000
Profit	14,200 14,200	Net Inc.	2,000 2,000
Per Share	1.19 1.19	Per Share	1.04 1.04
Nth. Antilles		Washington Post	
2nd Quarter	1984 1983	2nd Quarter	1984 1983
Revenue	1,270 1,270	Revenue	2,000 2,000
Net Inc.	1,270 1,270	Net Inc.	2,000 2,000
Per Share	1.12 1.12	Per Share	1.04 1.04
Japan		Wells Fargo	
Fiscal Year	1984 1983	2nd Quarter	1984 1983
Revenue	2,000 2,000	Revenue	2,000 2,000
Profit	2,000 2,000	Net Inc.	2,000 2,000
Per Share	1.19 1.19	Per Share	1.04 1.04
Bk. Tokyo		Wells Fargo	
Fiscal Year	1984 1983	2nd Quarter	1984 1983
Revenue	2,000 2,000	Revenue	2,000 2,000
Profit	2,000 2,000	Net Inc.	2,000 2,000
Per Share	1.19 1.19	Per Share	1.04 1.04
C. Itoh		Wells Fargo	
Fiscal Year	1984 1983	2nd Quarter	1984 1983
Revenue	2,000 2,000	Revenue	2,000 2,000
Profit	2,000 2,000	Net Inc.	2,000 2,000
Per Share	1.19 1.19	Per Share	1.04 1.04
Fuji Electric		Wells Fargo	
Fiscal Year	1984 1983	2nd Quarter	1984 1983
Revenue	2,000 2,000	Revenue	2,000 2,000
Profit	2,000 2,000	Net Inc.	2,000 2,000
Per Share	1.19 1.19	Per Share	1.04 1.04
Japan Air Lines		Wells Fargo	
Fiscal Year	1984 1983	2nd Quarter	1984 1983
Revenue	2,000 2,000	Revenue	2,000 2,000
Profit	2,000 2,000	Net Inc.	2,000 2,000
Per Share	1.19 1.19	Per Share	1.04 1.04
Marubeni		Wells Fargo	
Fiscal Year	1984 1983	2nd Quarter	1984 1983
Revenue	2,000 2,000	Revenue	2,000 2,000
Profit	2,000 2,000	Net Inc.	2,000 2,000
Per Share	1.19 1.19	Per Share	1.04 1.04
Mitsubishi Met.		Wells Fargo	
Fiscal Year	1984 1983	2nd Quarter	1984 1983
Revenue	2,000 2,000	Revenue	2,000 2,000
Profit	2,000 2,000	Net Inc.	2,000 2,000
Per Share	1.19 1.19	Per Share	1.04 1.04
Nip. Light		Wells Fargo	
Fiscal Year	1984 1983	2nd Quarter	1984 1983
Revenue	2,000 2,000	Revenue	2,000 2,000
Profit	2,000 2,000	Net Inc.	2,000 2,000
Per Share	1.19 1.19	Per Share	1.04 1.04
Burlington Ind.		Wells Fargo	
2nd Quarter	1984 1983	2nd Quarter	1984 1983
Revenue	1,121 1,121	Revenue	1,121 1,121
Net Inc.	1,121 1,121	Net Inc.	1,121 1,121
Per Share	0.80 0.80	Per Share	0.80 0.80
Duke Power		Wells Fargo	
2nd Quarter	1984 1983	2nd Quarter	1984 1983
Revenue	1,121 1,121	Revenue	1,121 1,121
Net Inc.	1,121 1,121	Net Inc.	1,121 1,121
Per Share	0.80 0.80	Per Share	0.80 0.80

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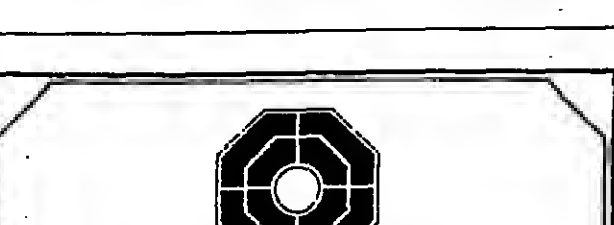
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The Knuckleball Pitcher: An Endangered Species

NEW YORK — There's always one more. After the Mor-Bay kangaroo rat, the Delmarva muskrat, the Virginia opossum, the banded hare wallaby, the greater prairie chicken, the bald eagle, among others, the knuckleball pitcher is the last of the endangered species.

Phil Niekro, his younger brother and Charlie Hough are the Virginia big-eared bats of baseball, and they aren't getting any younger.

Phil is 45, Joe will be 40 in November, and Charlie is 36, but they eventually retire — they will. A crotch knuckleballer of an earlier era, pitched in the majors at the age of 49 — he will have no one to make a ball after to the plate, then dance and away from the batter as it gives him to distraction.

What's to become of the knuckleball?

"I get a lot of letters from people whose sons are playing Little League baseball," said Phil Niekro of the New York Yankees. "They don't want to tell me how to throw but you can't teach them anything in a letter. I know how long it takes me to learn it in the back yard."

Charlie Hough also receives letters, but he doesn't teach by writing. "It takes a fanatical dedication that most people don't have," Texas Ranger pitcher said before opposing — and beating — all Niekros in a rare duel of knuckleballers at Yankee Stadium the other night.

Niekro and Hough each wanted to win the game, of course, but as such as they are opponents, they are members of a close fraternity, knuckleballers tend to be that way because there aren't many of them. They are protective of each other, the way environmentalists are protective of bald eagles.

The Niekros learned to throw the knuckleball from their father, who, living right in his arm, had learned an unusual pitch from a teammate, a coal-mining sandlot team, though learned it in the minor leagues in 1909, after he had hurt a shoulder, from Goldie Holt, a pitching coach.

In learning to throw the knuckleball as youngsters, the Niekros are an exception. No one throws a knuckleball in Little League or, for that matter, in high school or college. Basically there are two reasons: First, college coaches and league scouts look for kids who can throw the ball hard or who have a terrific breaking ball; throw a knuckleball isn't the easiest way to get a baseball scholarship or a professional contract. Second, as Joe King, the Yankees' general manager, pointed out: "I don't want any kid who can't throw the knuckleball. A coach would say you'd have to abandon a pitcher can't master the knuckleball, Phil Niekro said, and he devotes all his time and attention to it. "You can't do it," he said, "until you decide to stuff the



Tom Brumansky of the Twins slides across home plate as the Orioles' catcher, Floyd Rayford, stretches for the late throw in the fifth inning of Wednesday's game in Baltimore.

Kingman Leads A's Past Red Sox

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

OAKLAND — Ray Borris pitched a four-hitter and Dave Kingman hit his 26th home run and drove in three runs to help the Oakland A's defeat the Boston Red Sox, 7-2, Wednesday.

The A's scored five runs in the first inning, knocking out Dennis Boyd (4-7), the loser.

Rickey Henderson walked and went to third on Tony Phillips' double. Dwayne Murphy singled in Henderson, and Kingman hit a sacrifice fly to drive in Phillips. Carney Lansford singled Murphy to third, and Murphy scored on Bruce Bochte's infield out. Mike Heath completed the first-inning scoring with his seventh home run of the year.

Kingman drove in Henderson with a single off Rich Gale in the second, then reclaimed the American League home-run lead with a shot in the seventh off Mark Clear. Tony Armas hit his 25th home run in the top of the seventh.

Twins 3, Orioles 1

In Baltimore, Minnesota's John Butcher (7-6) defeated the Orioles for the fourth time this season with a 3-1 pitching victory. It was the first time a pitcher has defeated the Orioles four times in one season since 1976. Two errors by third baseman Wayne Gross, one in the fifth and one in the seventh, helped Minnesota end its five-game losing streak.

Yankees 3, Rangers 1

In New York, Ron Guidry allowed one run, five hits and eight strikeouts in his fourth career win. Guidry pitched the fourth for his fourth win. Guidry gave up a two-out homer to Ned Yost in the second for the lead. Texas won, Don Baylor hit his 19th home run for the Yankees.

White Sox 10, Tigers 6

In Detroit, Greg Luzinski hit four hits and drove in two runs and Jerry Hairston hit a two-run homer to help Chicago past the Tigers, 10-6. The White Sox snapped the Tigers' five-game winning streak.

Brewers 5, Mariners 2

In Seattle, Ted Simmons had three hits, driving in two runs, and Don Sutton allowed seven hits through eight innings as Milwaukee downed the Mariners, 5-2. Sutton (8-5) struck out four and didn't allow a walk. Rolfe Fingers pitched the ninth for his 20th save.

Indians 2, Royals 1

In Kansas City, Missouri, Bert Blyleven allowed six singles in 7½ innings as Cleveland edged the Royals, 2-1. Blyleven (9-3) is 23-14 in his career against Kansas City and 4-0 this year. He got relief from Eric Camacho and Tom Waddell, who got the last two outs for his third save.

Blue Jays 8, Angels 2

In Anaheim, California, Toronto's Lloyd Moseby drove in three runs to support a five-hitter by Luis Leal (11-2) against California. Toronto won, 8-2. Toronto got four singles to break the game open with a five-run second inning against Geoff Zahn (9-7).

Cubs 4, Padres 1

In the National League, at Chicago, Ryne Sandberg hit an RBI triple and scored in the three-run first and Rick Sutcliffe pitched a six-hitter to help the Cubs to a 4-1 victory over San Diego. Sutcliffe (6-1) struck out six and walked one. The only run he allowed was a homer by Carmelo Martinez in the seventh.

Mets 3, Astros 1

In Houston, Keith Hernandez's first home run in the Astrodome paced New York's 3-1 defeat of the Astros. Winner Terry Lul (8-7) pitched 6½ innings and Jesse Orosco finished his 19th save. Nolan Ryan (7-6) was the loser. All the Mets' runs were unearned, after Ryan dropped a throw from first baseman Eric Cabell on a ground ball.

Cardinals 8, Giants 4

In St. Louis, Darrell Porter hit a grand slam with two out in the 11th to give St. Louis an 8-4 victory over San Francisco.

Braves 3, Expos 2

In Montreal, Ken Oberkell's two-out double in the 10th drove Dale Murphy with the winning run for Atlanta's 3-2 decision over the Expos. Montreal's Bill Gajdos (6-7) pitched a perfect game through six innings.

Pirates 5, Dodgers 2

In Pittsburgh, Tony Pena had three hits and two RBIs and Larry McWilliams pitched a six-hitter to pace the Pirates' 5-2 defeat of Los Angeles. Jerry Reuss started for Los Angeles for the first time in seven weeks; he retired one batter before leaving as the Pirates scored three times in the first.

Phillies 7, Reds 5

In Cincinnati, Mike Schmidt homered twice and drove in four runs to lead Philadelphia's 7-5 victory over the Reds. It was the Phillies' first three-game sweep in Cincinnati since 1956. The Phillies scored four times with six consecutive two-out singles in the third. Schmidt hit home runs in the fifth and seventh, giving him 20 for the season and three in his last three games.

Norman Shares 1st-Day Lead In British Open Tournament

United Press International

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland — Greg Norman, Peter Jacobsen and Bill Lusk shared the lead Thursday after shooting 5-under-par 67s in the first round of the 113th British Open golf championship.

They led by one stroke over Ian Baker-Finch, an Australian at 68. There was a group of players at 69, including Spain's Seve Ballesteros, Nick Faldo of Britain, Tom Kite of the United States, Brazilian Jaime Gonzalez and Eamonn Darcy of Ireland.

Bill Rogers, winner of the British Open three years ago, hit three balls out of bounds en route to a 12 at the 14th hole. He carded an 82 and threatened to pull out of the tournament.

The three leaders had entirely different rounds on the St. Andrews course.

Norman, the 29-year-old Australian who lost a playoff to Fuzzy Zoeller for the U.S. Open championship, recovered from a dropped shot at the second to turn in a 1-under 35 on the front nine, then unleashed a savage assault, collecting five birdies in the first six in-ward holes by sinking putts of up to 28 feet.

But Norman, who who the Kemper Open and the Canadian Open, ran into trouble at the notorious 17th and dropped a shot with a five.

Norman said his good round was built on exceptionally good driving, a relaxed, confident approach, and the fact that he has learned how to play a links course. But he thought publicity of his success on the U.S. tour had exaggerated his real form at the moment.

"I don't think I'm playing as well as I did at the end of last year," he said, but added that one difference here was "I'm not scared of winning tournaments anymore."

Jacobson, 30, an American, who won the Colonial National Invitational earlier this season, made steady progress throughout his round, picking up shots at the first, third, fourth and ninth, where he sank a 20-footer. He added to his birdie haul at the 10th and 16th, where his drive jumped a bunker and he sank a 10-foot putt.

His work off the tee was the key to his success. "I have been working hard on alignment, mainly the drive. The best part of my game today was the long, straight, low drive. It made the course easier for me," said the man who finished 12th in his first British Open last year.

Longmuir delighted the local fans by setting the target in the day's second pairing, playing when the wind was very slight. Shunning par on all but seven holes, the 31-year-old Briton mixed eight birdies and three bogeys.

Kite's steady round was spoiled when he dropped a shot on the 17th and had to settle for a 69.

The 17th also dealt blows to Norman's playing partners, West Germany's Bernhard Langer and the defending champion, Tom Watson, who both finished at 1-under 71.

Watson is bidding for a third consecutive title and hopes to equal Harry Vardon's record of six British Open victories. He turned in a 1-under 35 and picked up another shot at the 13th before joining Norman and Langer in dropping a shot at the 17th hole.

"My driving was not right on today, but other than that, I played a pretty solid round. Seventy-one is a good score here," he said, suggesting that low scores will be very difficult in the second round if the course continues to firm.



Greg Norman acknowledges applause as he leaves the eighth green with Bernhard Langer of West Germany.

Fignon Breezes Through the Alps

By Samuel Abr

International Herald Tribune

CRANS-MONTANA, Switzerland — Everybody else in the Tour de France is complaining about the severity of the Alpine stages, but the last four days in the mountains were simply wonderful, according to Laurent Fignon.

He won another daily stage here Thursday and virtually guaranteed his overall victory when the bicycle race finishes in Paris on Sunday.

Since the race entered the high Alps in France on Monday, the 23-year-old Fignon has won twice, and finished second and fifth. In the process he has opened a lead exceeding nine minutes in overall elapsed time since the riders set off June 29.

Fignon, who also won in his Tour de France debut last year, topped Angel Armeria, a Spaniard with the Reynolds team, by 11 seconds Thursday, with Pablo Willems of the Splendor team third, Pascal Jules, Fignon's teammate with Renault, was fourth, and Julian Gorospe of Reynolds fifth.

"I've ridden eight Tours de France, including all of Hinault's wins, and I've never seen anybody do what Fignon is doing," said Sean Kelly, an Irishman with the Skil team, at the finish. "As long as he stays healthy, Fignon's unbeatable."

Kelly made it clear that he was not referring just to this year's race, which has been conceded to the Frenchman by nearly all the 126 other riders. The field comprised 170 men at the outset.

Only Bernard Hinault, ranked second overall, remains a holdout. "I don't care what happens, I'll continue to attack as long as there's life in my body," Hinault said in challenge. That, however, was Wednesday.

Thursday he lost another minute to Fignon, but he realized that if he is going to win a fifth Tour de France, it will not be before next year. He holds a lead of one minute, 13 seconds over Greg LeMond, an American with the Renault team, for second place.

"I'm not one of those riders who want second place," insists Hinault, 29, who rides for the Vie Claire team.

Time is running out for him in his quest for first. After Thursday's 140-kilometer (87-mile) excursion over the mountains into Switzerland, the race returns to level French ground Friday, a 220-kilometer grind to the Beaujolais wine country.

After that there remain only an individual time trial, a test already won twice by Fignon, then the ceremonial spin around Paris and onto the Champs Elysees.

Thursday's ride started in a somber mood because of the continuing coma of Carlo Tonon, a 28-year-old rider with the Italian team Carrera-Isoxprao. He collided with a bicycling spectator Wednesday while traveling at high speed on the final plunge into Morzine.

Tonon, who was hospitalized in Annecy in grave condition, was a last-minute replacement on his team, which lost its leader, Roberto Visentini, in a fall a week ago. With no real reason to be with the race, Tonon was in 111th place when he crashed.

SCOREBOARD

British Open

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland — First round Thursday in the 113th British Open golf championship. (5-under)

BILL LUSK, Britain; GREG NORMAN, Australia; PETER JACOBSEN, U.S.; IAN BAKER-FINCH, Australia; TOM KITE, U.S.; NICK FALDO, Britain; SEVE BALLESTEROS, Spain; JAMIE GONZALEZ, Brazil; EAMONN DARCY, Ireland; FRED COLES, U.S.; TONY ARMAS, U.S.; LARRY WADSWORTH, U.S.; GARY MORRIS, Australia; RICHARD BELL, Britain; MICHAEL KILPATRICK, U.S.; PETER THOMSON, Australia.



Nick Nicklaus grimly points to his ball after his second shot into the water on the first hole of the British Open.

Golf

U.S. Bernhard Langer, West Germany; Tom Watson, U.S.; John Chiles, Britain; Anders Forsbrand, Sweden; Brian Walton, Britain; Terry O'Leary, Australia; Curry Parvies, U.S.; Michael Krumpholtz, U.S.; Ian Adie, Japan; David Dink, Britain; Manuel Piñero, Spain; James Hewitson, Britain.

72: Malcolm Macdonald, Britain; Vaughan T. Somers, Australia; Mike Sullivan, U.S.; Gary Slegel, U.S.; Neil Coles, Britain; Ian Wozniak, U.S.; Lee Trevino, U.S.; Bernard Gallacher, Britain; Martin A. Poon, Britain; Jeffrey R. 11: Jose-Marie Cantagrel, Spain; Mark Lee, Britain; Larry Wadsworth, U.S.; Gary Morris, Australia; Richard Bell, Britain; Michael Kilpatrick, U.S.; Gil Hodson, U.S.; Paddy Zoller, U.S.

73: Ed Sned, Jr., U.S.; Peter Tardavous, U.S.; Paul Way, Britain; Brian Macdonald, Britain; David Graham, Australia; Warren Humphreys, Britain; Phillip Parry, Britain; David J. Russell, Britain; Jay Vines, U.S.; Don Smyth, Ireland; Hubert Green, U.S.; John Aland, South Africa; Wayne Grady, Australia; John Joseph, U.S.

74: Gary Player, South Africa; Ken Brown, Britain; John R. Garner, Britain; Gavin Lawson, South Africa; Magnus Persson, Sweden; Ronan P. Rafferty, Britain; David J. Lewellyn, Britain; Peter Barber, Britain; Jose Rivero, Spain; John H. Murray, Britain; Raymond Floyd, U.S.; Peter Doherty, Sweden; Mark McCumber, U.S.; Simon Blash, Britain; Payne Stewart, U.S.; Chris Moody, Britain; Nick Price, South Africa; Peter Senneker, Australia; Howard Clark, Britain; Emilio Rodriguez, Spain; Jose Maria Olazabal, Spain; Neil Burton, U.S.; Simon A. Green, New Zealand; Sam Torrance, Britain; Steve Nafziger, Britain; Wayne G. Riley, Australia; Charles O'Connor, Jr., Ireland.

75: Nick Brown, Britain; Ylana Britz, South Africa; Sandy Lyle, Britain; Peter R. Michie, Britain; Lu Chien-shan, Taiwan; Andrew Sherburne, Britain; o-Peter McGraw, Britain; Tony Chanley, Britain; Andrew H. Chandler, Britain; Keith R. Walters, Britain; Paul Hood, Britain; Peter Fowler, Britain; Gary Koch, U.S.; Hoot Irvine, U.S.; Gordon J. Brand, Britain; Craig Stadler, U.S.; Arthur S. Russell, U.S.; Chiv Dawson, Britain; Paul Leonard, Ireland; Johnny Miller, U.S.; Larry Nelson, U.S.; Denis Durnin, Britain; Bill Smith, U.S.

76: Morris Hatala, U.S.; o-Simon Wood, Britain; Maurice Benardine, Britain; Michael Clayton, Australia; Arnold Palmer, U.S.; Don Nicklaus, U.S.; Gary Smith, U.S.; Jim Colbert, U.S.; David Frost, South Africa; Larry Mizzi, U.S.; Vicente Fernandez, Argentina; David W. Gens, U.S.; Andrew S. Ockers, Britain.

77: Ross Drummond, Britain; Chiv Tucker, Britain; David A. Russell, Britain; Michael J. Colangelo, U.S.; David L. Ingram, Britain.



Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia in her match against Angeliki Kanellou of Greece, whom she defeated in third-round play of the Federation Cup in Sao Paulo Brazil.

Tennis

Federation Cup

THIRD ROUND

Czechoslovakia 3, Greece 0

Helen Solova, Czechoslovakia, def. Olga Tsorbatzou, Greece, 7-5, 7-5.

Hana Mandlikova, Czechoslovakia, def. Angeliki Kanellou, Greece, 6-1, 7-6.

Ivo Badarov and Marcelo Sukutski, Czechoslovakia, def. Tsorbatzou and Kanellou, 6-2, 6-2.

United States 2, Switzerland 1

Kathy Harvath, U.S., def. Liliane Drescher, Switzerland, 6-4, 6-3.

Christiane Jelland, Switzerland, def. Kathy Jordan, U.S., 2-6, 6-3.

West Germany 2, Sweden 1

Petra Kneizl, West Germany, def. Carina Karlsson, Sweden, 6-4, 5-6, 6-3.

Katarina Linqvist, Sweden, def. Sylvia Hanika, West Germany, 6-4, 3-6, 6-2.

Kazuo and Hana, West Germany, def. Korbas and Cedric, Israel, 6-3, 6-4.

Belgium 2, Soviet Union 1

Katerina Matveeva, Belarusia, def. Svetlana Chervonova, Soviet Union, 7-6, 6-3.

Maria Alieva, Belarusia, def. Natalia Reva, Soviet Union, 6-2, 6-4.

Tennis

Cilona Ellakova and Luisa Savatena, Soviet Union, def. Moleva and Moleva, Bulgaria, 5-7, 7-5, 6-1 (6-1).

Italy 2, Austria 1

Anno-Maria Cocchini, Italy, def. Judith Pineda, Austria, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Raffaella Rinaldi, Italy, def. Petra Huber, Austria, 6-2, 5-7, 6-4.

Italy defeated in the doubles.

Yusufelvis 3, Israel 0

Souring Galak, Yugoslavia, def. Rakelet Benvenisti, Israel, 6-0, 6-1.

Mima Jausovic, Yugoslavia, def. Orly Bielikovitz, Israel, 6-0, 6-3.

Gales and Renato Sokol, Yugoslavia, def. Benvenisti and Bielikovitz, Israel, 6-4, 6-0.

France 2, Denmark 0

Maria-Christine Collado, France, def. Thea Marie Christensen, Denmark, 6-3, 6-2.

Christine Vanover, France, def. Thea Marie Christensen, Denmark, 6-4, 6-2.

Tamir and Catherine Suira, France, def. Schueller-Larson and Anne Meiler, Denmark, 6-4, 6-4.

Australia 2, Belgium 0

Anne Miller, Australia, def. Kathleen Schuurmans, Belgium, 7-6, 6-2.

Elizabeth Savary, Australia, def. Nicole Muller, Belgium, 6-4, 6-1.

Baseball

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	A	B	R	H	Pct.
Winfield NY	73	301	57	108	387	.301
Seattle	64	282	57	108	387	.301
Braves	79	308	42	100	355	.292
Puckett Min	88	355	35	82	322	.282
San Diego	89	319	24	101	318	.279
LA Angels	89	319	24	101	318	.279
LA Dodgers	84	332	49	87	315	.275
San Francisco	77	242	34	52	313	.271
Baltimore	68	217	47	89	312	.267
Seattle	71	248	50	108	318	.267

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	Score	Team	Score
TEXAS	7-0	NEW YORK	3-1
MASS. DETROIT	7-0	MINN. DETROIT	7-1
ATLANTA	6-1	ATLANTA	6-1
ATLANTA	6-1	ATLANTA	6-1
ATLANTA	6-1	ATLANTA	6-1
ATLANTA	6-1	ATLANTA	6-1
ATLANTA	6-1	ATLANTA	6-1
ATLANTA	6-1	ATLANTA	6-1
ATLANTA	6-1	ATLANTA	6-1
ATLANTA	6-1	ATLANTA	6-1

Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
DETROIT	62	29	.681	—
MINN. DETROIT	52	39	.571	10
BALTIMORE	52	41	.559	11
SEATTLE	45	46	.495	18
ST. LOUIS	42	47	.470	21
MINN. DETROIT	39	51	.433	24

Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
DETROIT	62	29	.681	—
MINN. DETROIT	52	39	.571	10
BALTIMORE	52	41	.559	11
SEATTLE	45	46	.495	18
ST. LOUIS	42	47	.470	21
MINN. DETROIT	39	51	.433	24

